Foreign
Broadcast
Information
Service
50
ANNIVERSARY
1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-121
Monday
24 June 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-121 CONTENTS *24 June 1991*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Cambodian SNC Meets in Thailand

Khieu Samphan Remarks on Meeting 21 Jun *[Bangkok TV]* 1
    Further on Comments *[Bangkok THE NATION 22 Jun]* 1
Hun Sen Arrives, Comments on Jakarta Meeting *[Bangkok THE NATION 23 Jun]* 1
    Further on Arrival *[SPK]* 2
Sihanouk Arrives, 'Optimistic' About Talks *[AFP]* 2
Sihanouk's Peace Plan Published *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 24 Jun]* 3
    Genocide Not Mentioned *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 23 Jun]* 4
Sihanouk Aide Remarks on Hun Sen Response *[AFP]* 4
Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann Meet *[Bangkok TV]* 5
Sihanouk, Hun Sen Meet on Talks *[Bangkok TV]* 5
    SPK Reports Hun Sen Remarks 6
    Further on Hun Sen Remarks *[Bangkok TV]* 6
Khmer Rouge Pledges To Observe Cease-Fire *[AFP]* 6
Sihanouk: Factions Agree To End Civil War *[AFP]* 7
    Further on Statement *[Bangkok THE NATION 24 Jun]* 7
Meeting Begins in Phatthaya 24 Jun *[Bangkok Radio]* 8
    SPK Reports Opening 8
    Talks Enter 'Sensitive Stage' *[AFP]* 8
    Talks 'Going Very Well' *[AFP]* 9
    Further on Talks *[AFP]* 10
Factions Accept End to Foreign Military Aid *[AFP]* 10
SNC Issues Communique on Phatthaya Meeting *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 11

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Leaders Remark on G-7 Discussions *[KYODO]* 12
    USSR Issue Viewed *[KYODO]* 12
    'Food Security' Concept Viewed *[KYODO]* 12
    Hashimoto, Brady Begin Talks *[KYODO]* 13
    Further on Talks *[KYODO]* 13
    Hashimoto Hints at Disagreement *[KYODO]* 14
    Hashimoto on U.S. Dollar *[KYODO]* 14
Nomura Securities President Resigns in Scandal *[KYODO]* 14
    Possible Stock Manipulation Probed *[KYODO]* 16
    Ministry Official Admits Coverup *[KYODO]* 16
    Finance Minister Remarks *[KYODO]* 17
Kaifu To Discuss Global Issues With Bush *[KYODO]* 17
Soviet Offer To Observe Naval Exercise Declined *[AFP]* 17
Former POWs Return From Visit to Siberia *[KYODO]* 17
SDP's Doi Explains Decision To Resign *[KYODO]* 18
    Leadership Accepts Resignation *[KYODO]* 18
PRC Dissident Fang Lizhi Arrives for Visit *[KYODO]* 18
    Dissident Talks to Press *[KYODO]* 19

North Korea

Joint Meeting With U.S. on Remains Transfer *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
Pyongyang Wants To Dissolve MAC, NNSC *[AFP]* 20
U.S. International Security Delegation Visits *[KCNA]* 20
    Relaxation of Tension Discussed *[KCNA]* 20
More Commentary on Nuclear Inspection Issue 20
    Issue Discussed at IAEA Meeting *[KCNA]* 20
    Jurists' Statement Viewed *[KCNA]* 21
    Youth Leader's Statement Noted *[KCNA]* 22
    Analyst on 'Fictitious' Facilities *[KCNA]* 22
    U.S. Nuclear Claim 'Far-Fetched' *[KCNA]* 23
Daily Warns of Danger of 'Imperialist Forces' *[KCNA]* 23
EC 'Trade Pressure' on South Reported *[KCNA]* 24
CPRF on South Government's Arrest Campaign *[KCNA]* 24
Reports on Visit of Indonesia's Alatas Continue 24
    Kim Yong-nam Speaks at Reception *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24
    Alatas Speaks at Banquet *[Pyongyang Radio]* 25
    Kim Il-song Receives Alatas *[KCNA]* 26
Kim Il-song Receives Message From Yasir 'Arafat *[KCNA]* 26
Lao Delegation, Koreans in Japan Group Arrive *[KCNA]* 26
Hungarian Party Leader on Impressions of Visit *[KCNA]* 26
Yi Chong-ok Receives Departing Ugandan Envoy *[KCNA]* 26
Yi Chong-ok Receives Equatorial Guinean Envoy *[KCNA]* 27
Report on North Pyongan Machine Industry *[KCNA]* 27
KCNA Review of 22 Jun Pyongyang Press 27
KCNA Review of 24 Jun NODONG SINMUN 28

South Korea

North Asks CSFR, Poland's NNSC Withdrawal *[YONHAP]* 29
U.S. Senator Arrives; Meets With Yi Sang-ok *[YONHAP]* 29
North Returns Bodies of 11 U.S. MIA's *[YONHAP]* 29
North, U.S. To Form MIA Returns Commission *[YONHAP]* 29
Seoul Consulting U.S. on North's Nuclear Plants *[YONHAP]* 30
No Tae-u Interviewed on Nuclear Weapons, Trade *[YONHAP]* 30
Effort Against North's Nuclear Capability Noted *[YONHAP]* 31
Poland's Prime Minister Bielecki Finishes Visit 31
    Visits Samsung, Lucky Goldstar *[Warsaw PAP]* 31
    Gives Farewell News Conference *[YONHAP]* 31
    Departs for Japan 22 Jun *[Warsaw PAP]* 32
No Tae-u May Meet With Yang Shangkun in U.S. *[CHUNGANG ILBO 24 Jun]* 32
Express Mail Service To Begin With Cuba *[YONHAP]* 33
No Tae-u Views Local Council Elections *[Seoul TV]* 33
No Tae-u Urges Ruling Party Leaders' Unity *[YONHAP]* 35
Opposition Leaders Resign After Election Defeat *[AFP]* 35
Lawmakers Urge Formation of Opposition Coalition *[YONHAP]* 35
NDP's Kim Tae-chung Offers To Resign 23 Jun *[YONHAP]* 36
Church Allows Police To Stay at Cathedral *[THE KOREA HERALD 22 Jun]* 36
Kang Ki-hun Plans To Give News Conference *[YONHAP]* 37
    Detained on Leaving Cathedral *[YONHAP]* 37
Survey Taken on Perceived Stability of Nation *[YONHAP]* 38

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

PRC Aviation Delegation Calls on Minister *[Rangoon TV]* 39
Thai Deputy Foreign Minister, Group Departs *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
Thai Military Delegation Leaves Rangoon *[Rangoon Radio]* 39

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary Hails U.S.-ASEAN Cooperation *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 39
Citizens Advised To Carry Travel Documents *[UTUSAN MALAYSIA 14 Jun]* 40

Cambodia

Reports on U.S. POW's Called 'Lies' *[SPK]* 40
Leaders See Off Hun Sen for SNC Meeting *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 40
Hor Namhong Interviewed on Thailand SNC Meeting *[SPK]* 41
Heng Samrin-Led Delegation Departs for SRV *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41
PRACHEACHON Hails CPV Congress Opening *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 41
Heng Samrin Receives SRV, Lao Delegations *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 42
    Visit Defense Ministry Officials *[SPK]* 42
    Delegations Depart *[SPK]* 43
Chea Sim Receives Development Group Chief *[SPK]* 43
Joint Logging Venture With Japan Expanded *[SPK]* 43
50% Drop in State Rice Purchases Reported *[SPK]* 44
Defense Minister Tie Banh Interviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 44
Defense Minister Addresses Army Day Meeting *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 46
Son Sann Interviewed on Thailand SNC Meeting *[Radio VOK]* 47
Son Sann on Cease-Fire, Settlement Prospects *[Radio VOK]* 50
Need To Dismantle All Armed Forces Stressed *[Radio VODK]* 51
VONADK: Vietnamese Strew 'Chemical Poison' 51
VONADK Reports Combat on Route 10-Pailin 52

Indonesia

Talks Proposed Over U.S. Complaints on Textiles *[Jakarta Radio]* 52
Foreign Minister Returns From DPRK 23 Jun *[Jakarta Radio]* 52
PRC Urged To Help Solve Cambodian Problem *[KOMPAS 10 Jun]* 52
Daily Comments on Prospects of SNC Meeting *[SUARA PERMBARUAN 10 Jun]* 53

Laos

Seventh CPV Party Congress Held in Hanoi 54
    Party Departs for Congress *[Vientiane Radio]* 54
    Central Committee Greets Congress *[KPL]* 54
Group Supports DPRK Demand for U.S. Pullout *[Vientiane Radio]* 54
Optimism Expressed on Upcoming SNC Meeting *[Vientiane Radio]* 55
High-Level Military Delegation Leaves for PRC *[Vientiane Radio]* 55
Government Appoints Food, Drug Control Committee *[Vientiane Radio]* 55

Philippines

Aquino Dismisses 'Mere Conjecture' Over Bases *[MANILA BULLETIN 21 Jun]* 56
Manglapus: Bases More Valuable Since Eruption *[Manila Radio]* 56
    Says No Indication of Change *[Quezon City Radio]* 57
Subic Base Accused of Denying Aid to Evacuees *[MALAYA 21 Jun]* 57
Government Reveals Relief Measures Package *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 21 Jun]* 57
    Agriculture Rehabilitation Viewed *[THE CHRONICLE 20 Jun]* 58
    House Leaders on Funds Release *[MALAYA 21 Jun]* 59
Air Defense Capability Said Reduced by Eruption *[THE CHRONICLE 21 Jun]* 60
Pinatubo Eruption Leaves Thousands Unemployed *[THE CHRONICLE 21 Jun]* 61

Thailand

Soviet Air Force Planes Make Emergency Landing *[Bangkok TV]* 62
    Government Grounds Planes *[AFP]* 62

  - Spying by Soviet Planes Denied *[Bangkok TV]* 62
- DPRK Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon Visits 63
  - Meets Foreign Minister Asa *[Bangkok TV]* 63
  - Discussions With Commerce Minister *[Bangkok Radio]* 63
- Joint Development of SRV Oil-Gas Fields *[THE NATION 24 Jun]* 63
- SRV State Bank Group To Study Banking *[BANGKOK POST 22 Jun]* 63
- Lao Minister Calls On Prime Minister Anan *[Bangkok TV]* 64
- Anan Receives Bangladesh Prime Minister *[Bangkok TV]* 64
- Foreign Minister on ASEAN, Indochina Policy *[BANGKOK POST 22 Jun]* 64
- Military Ties With Burma 'Further Cemented' *[BANGKOK POST 23 Jun]* 65
- 1990 Trade Surplus With France Reported *[Bangkok Radio]* 66
- Army Reduces Used-Tank Order From U.S. *[THE NATION 22 Jun]* 66
- Copyright Talks With Washington Stalemated *[BANGKOK POST 24 Jun]* 66
- Protection for Medicine Patent Considered *[THAI RAT 24 Jun]* 67
- New Party Leader Views Gen. Suchinda as Premier *[THAI RAT 22 Jun]* 67
- Ex-MPs Said To Defect to New Aspiration Party *[THE NATION 22 Jun]* 68

Vietnam

- Belgian Energy Minister on Official Visit 68
  - Deworme News Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
  - More on News Conference *[VNA]* 68
- Do Muoi Congratulates Indian Prime Minister *[VNA]* 69
- Foreign Firms Explore for Offshore Oil, Gas *[VNA]* 69
- Trade, Services Inspection Teams Deployed *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
- 'Important Role' of Mass Media Stressed *[Hanoi International]* 69

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

- Government Welcomes Cambodia Peace Breakthrough *[AFP]* 70

Fiji

- Rabuka Says New Government Need Not Fear Coups *[AFP]* 70
  - Government Protests Interview *[AFP]* 70
- Cabinet Minister Joins New Political Party *[AFP]* 71

New Zealand

- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister on Cambodian Issue *[AFP]* 71
- 'Disappointment' With U.S. on Antarctica Policy *[AFP]* 71

Papua New Guinea

- Chiefs Say Solomons 'Tampering' With Peace Pact *[Melbourne International]* 72

Solomon Island

- Public Servants End Strike; Agreement Reached *[Melbourne International]* 72

Cambodian SNC Meets in Thailand

Khieu Samphan Remarks on Meeting 21 Jun

BK2106145191 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Khieu Samphan, leader of Democratic Kampuchea or the Khmer Rouge, said that his group will soften its demands. He made these remarks after calling on Army Commander in Chief General Suchinda Khraprayun to discuss ways to resolve the Cambodian problem. The meeting was held at the Army meeting room for about half an hour. During the meeting, the Army commander told Khieu Samphan that the Khmer Rouge should be more compromising in dealing with other factions. Khieu Samphan agreed to accept this idea for consideration in the process of resolving the Cambodian problem. Another meeting to resolve this problem will be held in Phatthaya.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said that the upcoming meeting on Cambodia at Phatthaya will be more compromising and constructive so that reconciliation and agreements can be reached as soon as possible to allow the Cambodian people to determine their own future and to allow the UN peacekeeping force to verify the cease-fire. Khieu Samphan said that the Khmer Rouge would agree with the idea of having Prince Sihanouk as chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] during the upcoming meeting because he is able to bring all the Khmer factions together to restore integrity and peace in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge will also be more flexible over the issue concerning the appointment of a deputy chairman of the SNC, which could not be agreed on during the previous meeting in Jakarta.

Further on Comments

BK2206021891 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Jun 91 p A2

[Text] Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said yesterday he was prepared to discuss "in the spirit of compromise" the contentious questions of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC)'s vice- chairmanship and a continuation of the ceasefire in the war-torn country at the upcoming SNC meeting in Phatthaya next week.

Speaking after a half-hour meeting with Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun at the Army Auditorium, Khieu said the Khmer Rouge would attend the upcoming talks "in the spirit of compromise."

The SNC meeting, set for June 24 to 25, is seen as a last-ditch effort to find some compromise between the rival Cambodian parties, in particular the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Government and the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge.

A few days ago, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin urged Vietnam to try to persuade Phnom Penh not to raise any conditions against accepting resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman.

Suchinda will meet with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen today.

Khieu said he agreed with Suchinda's suggestion that in order to achieve a peace settlement in the near future, the Khmer Rouge and the other three factions would have to be as flexible as possible at the upcoming talks.

"On behalf of (the resistance), we wish to have a quick solution to (the conflict) so as to achieve national reconciliation and to allow Cambodians to decide their own destiny," Khieu said.

The Khmer Rouge leader said he felt the coming meeting would be a success if Sihanouk was appointed as the SNC's chairman.

Khieu said he believed that through his leadership, Sihanouk would be able to bring all Cambodian parties toward national reconciliation.

"Sihanouk has experience on the political stage, and is in the best position to bring progress toward national reconciliation," he said.

Regarding the continuation of a ceasefire that was in place last month in Cambodia but which the Khmer Rouge are no longer observing, Khieu said he was prepared to examine this question but on condition that the ceasefire be supervised by the United Nations.

Khieu said he was prepared to discuss practical means by which the UN would effectively supervise the ceasfire.

At peace talks in Jakarta earlier this month, Sihanouk and Hun Sen agreed that they would lead the SNC as chairman and vice- chairman respectively, and that the ceasefire should be continued. The agreement was later approved by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) but vetoed by the Khmer Rouge.

Diplomats here expected that the Khmer Rouge might raise "some new condition" that it considered more flexible than its previous position against accepting Hun Sen as the council's vice-chairman.

The Khmer Rouge's previous position was that Son Sann and Khieu Samphan be co-vice-chairmen along with Hun Sen.

—Prince Sihanouk, who arrived in Thailand yesterday evening, said in his arrival statement: "As president of SNC meeting in Phatthaya, I shall be neutral and impartial in the debate between the leaders of all the Cambodian factions."

However, he added, it is "my duty" to encourage them to be more flexible.

Sihanouk will meet other resistance leaders at Central Plaza today.

Hun Sen Arrives, Comments on Jakarta Meeting

BK2306070491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jun 91 p A3

[By Kulachada Chaiphipat and Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Excerpts] Former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday won acceptance from his resistance allies for "his new ideas" to break the impasse on the

Supreme National Council (SNC)'s chairmanship issue and make the body operational, his aide said. [passage omitted]

Informed sources said the Khmer Rouge would possibly drop its previous demand for Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Hun Sen to be jointly the council's co-vice chairmen and instead propose him for the secretary general's post.

It was not known as of yesterday whether the Khmer Rouge would drop this new proposal after Sihanouk presents his ideas.

Sihanouk also revealed his new initiative to Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin at their working dinner last night. The prince would only release his details of his latest move to the public during the Phatthaya meeting.

Meanwhile Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said his agreement with Sihanouk reached in Jakarta still stood.

Speaking upon his arrival in Bangkok yesterday morning, he said the upcoming SNC meeting should take this broadly-recognized bilateral pact as basis for negotiations.

The agreement, according to Hun Sen, was supported by the majority of the concerned parties—the two other Cambodian factions except the Khmer Rouge, the United Nations, Indonesia and France, which [are] the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, and the world community.

He added that the SNC forum should go along with the majority and not the minority. "Even in the National Assembly, the majority or the ⅔ majority of the members should put the pressure on the minority, so we should not allow the minority or the single voice to object to our agreement.

"I think that we and a resolution of the Cambodian issue should not be held hostage by the Khmer Rouge."

The Phnom Penh premier expressed hope that the SNC meeting in Phatthaya could "reach some agreement on the basis what we agreed to between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen."

A delegate in Hun Sen's team said Phnom Penh wanted the SNC to discuss the ceasefire, and the military arrangements including the role of the SNC and the UN Transitional Authoritity in Cambodia and the procedure for the general elections.

He said the issue of chairmanship was already settled in Jakarta and that any attempt to raise anything new on this matter in Phatthaya would be a move "backwards," as his delegation had come here to continue from the Jakarta talks.

Hun Sen yesterday evening met with Army Commander in Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun at his residence in Soi Ranong 1.

Further on Arrival

BK2206122491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1155 GMT 22 Jun 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 22—The delegation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of the State of Cambodia headed by Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived here today for another round of meeing of the SNC this time convened by Prince N. Sihanouk, reports an SPK correspondent from the Thai capital.

Prime Minister Hun Sen and his delegation were greeted at Bangkok military air terminal by Pacha Khunakasem, acting permanent secretary of the Thai Foreign Ministry, and other officials. Later in the morning Prime Minister Hun Sen and the other SNC members of the State of Cambodia received in Siam City Hotel Nguyen Trung, Bounkeut Sangsomsak, and Anatoliy Valkov, respectively Vietnam, Lao and Soviet ambassadors to the Kingdom of Thailand.

Speaking to foreign media after the meeting, Prime Minister Hun Sen reiterated the firm position of the State of Cambodia on the political solution of the Cambodian problem. "The State of Cambodia," Prime Minister Hun Sen said, "could not accept the disarament of its Armed Forces before the election."

This should be decided by an elected government, Prime Minister Hun Sen stressed.

On the forthcoming meeting of the Supreme National Council, Prime Minister Hun Sen said: "We should start from the agreement reached between me and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta."

This agreement, according to Hun Sen, had been supported by the PICC [Paris International Conference on Cambodia] cochairmen, the representative of the U.N. general secretary, other governments around the world, and the other Khmer factions except the Khmer Rouge. This agreement, Hun Sen said, could be considered as a pregnant woman who is going to give birth to a baby. If anyone tries to stop this birth, either the mother or the child would die. Prime Minister Hun Sen said we should not regard ourselves and the Cambodian peace process as hostages of the Khmer Rouge.

"I believe that," the Cambodian leader said, "the coming SNC meeting could reach some agreements on what has already been agreed upon between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and myself, because this agreement is not only a structural but also a substantial matter."

Prime Minister Hun Sen and Defence Minister Tie Banh are expected to meet Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun this afternoon.

Sihanouk Arrives, 'Optimistic' About Talks

BK2106155791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok, June 21 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Friday that he was optimistic that progress would be made at an upcoming round of peace talks between Cambodia's four warring factions.

In a statement given by the prince to reporters after his arrival here from Beijing, the former monarch added that he would press to prolong a cease-fire that has been abandoned by the militarily dominant faction of the resistance, the Khmer Rouge.

He called on the four factions to show flexibility and tolerance at a meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) at the Thai beach resort of Phatthaya southeast of here from Monday to Wednesday.

Prince Sihanouk is to chair the meeting of the SNC, a group made up of members of all the factions that represents Cambodia sovereignty. He also suggested that for progress to be made at the talks there would have to be pressure from the international community on the four factions—two non-communist groupings led by himself and former prime minister Son Sann, the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

"I am counting on Thailand, France, Indonesia, the United Nations and its secretary-general, ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Japan, Australia and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to help me in this task," he said.

The permanent members of the U.N. Security Council include China, which backs the Marxist Khmer Rouge, and the Soviet Union, which backs the Phnom Penh government.

Britain, France and the United States, which also sit on the Security Council and helped broker a peace plan to end the 12-year- old civil war in Cambodia, back the non-communist resistance.

The war has raged since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to install the current government and oust a Khmer Rouge regime blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people.

Sihanouk's Peace Plan Published

BK2406012991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] The five-point peace plan drafted by Prince Norodom Sihanouk has generally been accepted by the other warring factions in Cambodia, although major issues remain to be solved.

The full text of the plan, dated June 22, was released in Bangkok yesterday:

This plan is conceived in order to immediately make "operational" the Supreme National Council (SNC) and to allow a harmonious march "step by step" towards the settlement of several problems affecting Cambodia, a settlement "among Cambodians."

This plan is fraternally and affectionately submitted for the assessment and, if possible, for the approval of His Excellency Mr Hun Sen and their Excellencies the five other members of SNC.

1. Faced with the impossibility of settling the problem of the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the SNC, I propose that the SNC consider itself as a "Collegial Presidency" of a sovereign and "united Cambodia and appoint a Secretary-General that could be Norodom Sihanouk. [no end quotation marks published]

The secretary-general does not "dominate" the SNC, but serves as a coordinator as a "bridge" between the Khmer factions, a rapporteur in the meetings of the SNC, the No 1 spokesman, and the No 1 representative of the SNC (that is to say, of the Collegial Presidency) in the relations between the latter (SNC) with the United Nations (with the General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the UN), with the Non-Aligned Movement and with the different states and governments in the world.

(It is well understood that the other 11 members of the SNC can accompany and control the Secretary-General (SNC) on his different missions at the domestic and international levels).

The Secretary-General will receive the letters of credence from the Ambassadors of the friendly countries. In this activity, he shall be assisted by two representatives of the tripartite Resistance and two representatives of the Phnom Penh Party (all members of the SNC).

The Secretary General will pronounce, on behalf of the SNC, speeches, addresses, etc... at the UN General Assewmbly, Non-Aligned conferences, etc... These speeches, addresses, etc.. will be submitted, before their delivery and in advance, for the approval of the other 11 members of the SNC.

In the event of impediment, for one reason or another, of the Secretary General, the latter shall be replaced alternatively by a member of the SNC from the Phnom Penh Party and one member of the SNC from the Resistance (NCR).

2. The SNC, having become "operational," shall occupy the Cambodian seat at the United Nations, all international organisations of the UN (ESCAP, UNESCO, WHO, etc) and the Non-Aligned conferences, etc.

By consensus, the SNC shall appoint Ambassadors to be accredited to different international organisations and friendly countries, at the ratio of 50 percent from the Resistance (NCR) and 50 percent from the Phnom Penh party.

The flag of the SNC, symbol of the sovereignty and the unity of Cambodia, while awaiting for general elections to take place in Cambodia, shall be pale blue (similar to the color of the UN flag) with the geographical silhouette of Cambodia in white with an inscription in Khmer characters and of pale blue color saying "Kampuchea" in the middle.

The National anthem (SNC) shall be a non-partisan anthem without words. The music of this anthem (recorded on a cassette) is being submitted today by Prince Norodom Ranariddh for assessment by the Phnom Penh party.

3. The "Peace Plan" of the Perm-5 will be examined and applied, previous consensus having been reached by the 12 members of the SNC, in the framework of the weekly meetings of the SNC which acts, in such case, as a "Council of Minsiters" of a "united" Cambodia.

It is however well understood that while awaiting the general elections in Cambodia and their outcome, the two "governments" (NGC and Government of the State of Cambodia, Phnom Penh) shall continue to function, each in its own zones, with their own administrations and their own flag, "national" anthem and "constitution," "laws," etc.

An unlimited Ceasefire will be declared by the SNC on June 24, 1991, date of the opening of the SNC meeting in Patthaya.

4. The national headquarters of the SNC could be located in either Phnom Penh or Siem Reap-Angkor, or (in the case the Phnom Penh Party refuses to locate this headquarters in Phnom Penh or Siem Reap-Angkor) in Kirirom (a former mountainous resort during the time of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which is currently uninhabited). The road of access to Kirirom (about 70 kilometers from Phnom Penh) could be rapidly cleared of mines and repaired with the assistance of wealthy countries wishing to do so.

5. The Embassies accredited to the SNC shall be opened (or built) at the loation where the SNC shall be headquartered.

Signed Norodom Sihanouk.

Genocide Not Mentioned

BK2306014091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 91 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Cambodian resistance yesterday agreed to a new proposal aimed at breaking the impasse over a resolution of the Cambodian conflict which Prince Norodom Sihanouk will this morning propose to Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The proposal touches on several points, informed sources told the BANGKOK POST last night.

The proposal does not mention the question of genocide, an issue which the Phnom Penh regime insists should be addressed.

The Khmer Rouge has rejected any settlement which refers to the issue—a major stumbling block to a breakthrough in a solution of the Cambodian conflict.

The new proposal does, however, touch on the issue of a cease-fire and the chairmanship of the Supreme National Council.

The chairmanship of the SNC was also a stumbling block in past attempts at a compromise.

During the recent Jakarta meeting, Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen reached an agreement on this with the prince being the chairman and Hun Sen vice chairman. But the Khmer Rouge vetoed this agreement. The Prince has since become an ordinary member of the SNC.

Sources said the resistance leaders agreed to the proposal because they felt it was reasonable and were optimistic of a positive response from Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk said last night he is optimistic the SNC meeting in Phatthaya tomorrow will yield positive results.

Prince Sihanouk had a working dinner last night with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit, Prince Norodom Ranariddh of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Emerging from the three-hour dinner, Prince Sihanouk told reporters he is sure the SNC meeting will yield results.

"You will see we will get positive results. We will move towards national reconciliation and normalisation inside Cambodia."

The prince said the Thais welcomed his initiative and did not interfere with the internal affairs of Cambodia.

He declined to elaborate on his new initiative until tomorrow, saying he has yet to listen to the view of Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen. The "new set of ideas" will be discussed at the SNC meeting.

Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen are due to meet this morning in Bangkok. In the afternoon, all four Cambodian factional leaders—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister Hun Sen, KPNLF President Son Sann and Prince Ranariddh—as well as Prince Sihanouk will meet Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, Gen. Suchinda and Mr. Asa at Government House.

Foreign Minister Asa said last night that the Phatthaya meeting is very important. It is the first time Cambodians themselves initiated a meeting, set the venue and the agenda without outside interference.

Sources said Thai Foreign Ministry officials had already been in contact with Mr. Hun Sen to sound out his position.

One source said Mr. Hun Sen's position appeared to be hardlined.

Hun Sen yesterday likened the peace talks to a woman waiting to give birth and said the dialogue must continue or the baby might be stillborn. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk Aide Remarks on Hun Sen Response

BK2306090091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk Sunday called for an "unlimited" cease-fire in a new peace plan to end the 12-year-old war in his country.

In a statement given to reporters after talks at a Bangkok hotel with Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia's Vietnamese-installed government, the deposed monarch called for the cease-fire to take effect Monday.

On Monday Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), which groups representatives of the four warring factions under a United Nations-brokered peace plan, will meet for three days of talks at the Thai seaside resort of Phatthaya, southeast of here.

Earlier this month the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest of the three resistance factions, abandoned a month-old temporary cease-fire, and Mr. Hun Sen's government vowed to defend itself.

"An unlimited cease-fire will be declared by the SNC on 24 June, 1991, the date of the opening of the SNC meeting in Phatthaya," the prince said in a statement which outlines his plan to make the SNC "operational."

The prince's private secretary Julio Jeldres said Mr. Hun Sen had accepted that Prince Sihanouk lead the SNC as secretary-general as stipulated in the plan, but he demanded that he be appointed deputy secretary-general.

Mr. Jeldres quoted the premier as saying that he was holding the prince to an agreement struck at the last meeting of the SNC in Jakarta earlier this month over the leadership of the 12-member SNC.

Prince Sihanouk had agreed to serve as its president with Mr. Hun Sen as vice-president, an arrangement that resulted in the Khmer Rouge abandoning the cease-fire.

The prince subsequently retracted his offer and said he would become an "ordinary member" of the SNC.

Outlining his plan on Sunday, he said: "Faced with the impossibility of settling the problem of the presidency of the SNC, I propose that the SNC considers itself as a 'collegial presidency' of a sovereign and 'united' Cambodia and appoints a secretary-general that could be Norodom Sihanouk.

"The secretary-general does not 'dominate' the SNC but serves as a 'bridge' between the Khmer factions, a rapporteur in the meetings of the SNC, the spokesman number one and representative number one of the SNC," he added.

Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann Meet

BK2206142091 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Serei, and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, called on Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia, this morning at the Central Plaza Hotel. They had lunch with the prince in his room on the 22d floor.

Prince Sihanouk disclosed that he had a new proposal on a Cambodian settlement to present to Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin. He said the proposal got the approval of the leaders of the tripartite coalition who met him today. He said he would make public his new plan for the Cambodian solution after he had discussed it with Foreign Minister Asa.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime has already arrived in Thailand.

Julio Jeldres, Prince Norodom Sihanouk's secretary, said that the leaders of the tripartite coalition will have dinner with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin at 1900 tonight at the Le Bistrot restaurant on Soi Ruam Rudi. Tomorrow, Prime Minister Hun Sen will have lunch and hold discussions with Prince Sihanouk at the Central Plaza Hotel.

Sihanouk, Hun Sen Meet on Talks

BK2306152391 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] The four Cambodian factions held an informal meeting at the Central Plaza Hotel at noon today. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk had lunch together before joining the delegation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] for a courtesy call on the Thai prime minister.

The meeting on the top floor of the Central Plaza Hotel was held behind closed doors. Reporters and photographers were not allowed to observe the meeting which lasted for more than two hours.

Emerging from his meeting with Prince Sihanouk, Hun Sen told newsmen that the meeting in Phatthaya will be in their interests. The SNC members will also be announced. Hun Sen said he was confident that it would pave the way for future agreements. He said many countries including the cochairmen of the international conference on Cambodia and Hun Sen himself approved Prince Sihanouk's new peace plan. There will, however, be some changes to make it more comprehensive. He said the problem now is the disagreement of the other two Cambodian factions; the Son Sann faction and the Khmer Rouge, particularly on the question of SNC chairman and vice chairman, and the authority and responsibilities of the SNC chairman. Hun Sen stressed that this will have to be settled at the Phatthaya meeting.

At Government House this afternoon, Prince Norodom Sihanouk paid a courtesy call and held discussion with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin. He thanked the Thai Government for supporting the SNC meeting in Phatthaya tomorrow. Prince Sihanouk told the prime minister that he would do his best to push for substantial progress and success of the meeting. Prime Minister Anan and Foreign Minister Asa welcomed the leaders of the four Cambodian factions and had discussions with them. Prince Sihanouk, Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and also Prince Norodom Ranariddh exchanged views on various issues for more than half an hour. The prime minister then led Prince Sihanouk, in his capacity as SNC chairman, and other Cambodian leaders for a photo session. The atmosphere was cordial.

Prince Sihanouk, on behalf of the four factions, reported to the mass media on today's discussion. He admitted that the discussion to prepare for the SNC meeting had the full cooperation of all parties. The parties agreed on Prince Sihanouk serving as chairman of the meeting, and convenor of future SNC meetings. Prince Sihanouk will also represent the SNC at international meetings. Prince Sihanouk said the SNC will symbolize the integrity and sovereignty of Cambodia and will be headquartered in Phnom Penh.

At today's meeting, all parties agreed on a common national flag and national anthem, and to respect the ceasefire which will take effect tomorrow. The details of the ceasefire and its monitoring, foreign aid, and the status of Angkhor Wat as a neutral zone for reconstruction and renovation will be discussed in detail at tomorrow's meeting in Phatthaya.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun reported to newsmen on his meeting with the leaders of the four Cambodian factions. He said that there are good signs for peace in Cambodia.

[Begin Anan recording] The Thai Government is happy with the agreement reached by the Cambodian factions on the fundamental points, which will pave the way for further settlement of other problems. Their agreement is a good sign because this is the first time the SNC is able to hold an official meeting, with Prince Sihanouk convening and acting as chairman of this and future meetings. The Thai Government is hopeful about this meeting in Phatthaya, which it considers an internal affair of Cambodia. We hope that it will lead to peace and reconciliation of all Cambodian factions in future. [end recording]

SPK Reports Hun Sen Remarks

BK2406063291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0500 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 24—Prime Minister Hun Sen met Prince Sihanouk at the Central Plaza Hotel in Bangkok Sunday morning to discuss the political solution of the Cambodian problem.

The meeting, which followed a working luncheon organized by Prince Sihanouk in honour of Prime Minister Hun Sen and other SNC [Supreme National Council] members of the State of Cambodia, was described by Prime Minister Hun Sen as "a very good meeting."

Speaking to journalists after the luncheon, Hun Sen said there was agreement on several aspects of the substantial issues which would bring the coming Phatthaya meeting to success. He said that the new plan proposed by Prince Sihanouk had been accepted almost completely except the issue relating to the selection of a chairman and vice-chairman of the SNC.

The prime minister also said that Prince Sihanouk would not change his mind on what the prince had agreed upon with him in Jakarta early this month.

On behalf of the chairman of the upcoming Phatthaya meeting, Hun Sen said, Prince Sihanouk would try to find ways to solve the remaining problems. However, he said, the new plan proposed by the prince on the SNC leadership would not satisfy all SNC members of the State of Cambodia.

In the afternoon, all members of the SNC were received by Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at the Government House. During the reception, Prince Sihanouk said on behalf of the SNC that he would try his best to bring the Phatthaya meeting to a positive and constructive outcome so as to deserve the confidence and assistance of Thailand and other friendly countries and to respond to the hope and aspiration of the Cambodian people.

Further on Hun Sen Remarks

BK2306110491 Bangkok Army Television Channel 7 in Thai 1023 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Recorded in progress]

[Text] ... Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen stated this afternoon at the Central Plaza Hotel that nearly all of the proposal by Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been accepted, except the question about the chairman and vice chairman of the Supreme National Council. In his new plan, Prince Sihanouk proposed that the chairman and vice chairman be merged into a joint chairmanship, and that a secretary general be named—to be held by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Hun Sen said that he still insisted on retaining the chairmanship and vice chairmanship, with Prince Sihanouk as chairman and himself as vice chairman. Hun Sen said that this issue will be thrashed out by all Cambodian factions at the meeting in Phatthaya on Monday.

A while ago, the leaders of the four Cambodian factions, including Prince Norodonm Sihanouk, had a meeting with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House. Prince Sihanouk made a statement on behalf of the four Cambodian factions. He pledged to the Thai prime minister that they would do their best to make the meeting in Phatthaya achieve progress so that peace will be brought back to Cambodia.

Earlier, the Thai foreign minister reiterated Thailand's stand not to intervene in the discussions of the four Cambodian factions.

Khmer Rouge Pledges To Observe Cease-Fire

BK2306115491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, June 23 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge, the strongest guerrilla group fighting the Phnom Penh Government, pledged Sunday to observe the cease-fire in Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, on arriving here from Bangkok in the early evening, was asked whether his faction accepted a cease-fire announced earlier in the Thai capital by resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and replied: "obviously."

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge dominates the resistance coalition that has been fighting Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government for 12 years.

Sihanouk: Factions Agree To End Civil War

BK2306100291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok, June 23 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions have agreed to end the 12-year-old civil war, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here on Sunday.

The prince, flanked by the three resistance leaders and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, said: "There is no more war in Cambodia—at least on paper."

He added that all sides had agreed to an unconditional cease-fire beginning Monday.

The prince's dramatic statement came after a hectic 24 hours of meetings here among all four factions here in the Thai capital before the start of the Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting in Phatthaya on Monday.

Beaming widely, the 68-year-old former monarch, said the SNC, made up of members from the three guerrilla groups and Phnom Penh, will in the future be headquartered in Phnom Penh and will represent Cambodia internationally.

And he called on countries to reopen their embassies in Phnom Penh.

While the prince admitted that problems remained to be solved, he described them as details.

Key points still to be worked out will be how to monitor the cease-fire and to halt the international supply of weapons to both the guerrillas and the Phnom Penh government.

"We will discuss at Phatthaya the problems of weapons and how to monitor the cease-fire," the prince said.

He said the peace plan worked out by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council (known as the Perm Five) would be used as a working paper.

"The Perm Five plan is good, but on the ground it is difficult to implement all of it. We will go step by step to have a comprehensive settlement," he said.

One diplomat closely linked to the Cambodian peace talks said when hearing of the settlement: "simply astounding."

Further on Statement

BK2406001591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 June 91 p A1

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday announced that the four warring Cambodian factions had agreed to continue a ceasefire in the war-torn country.

"We can say there is no more war in Cambodia, at least on paper," the prince said after a meeting between the members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) and Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House.

Sihanouk made the statement after presenting a five-point peace proposal to the four factions that included extension of the ceasefire. He called for the agreement on the ceasefire to be officially announced today at the beginning of a three-day meeting in Phatthaya of the SNC, which comprises members of all the factions.

However, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed reservations about the section of the proposal relating to the leadership of the SNC, which has been a major bone of contention since the body was set up last year.

Emerging from a meeting with Sihanouk prior to the factions' gathering at Government House, Hun Sen told reporters that he accepted the prince's proposal "almost completely", the exception being its provisions for the SNC leadership.

"Of course his proposal on this matter could not satisfy the Phnom Penh side," Hun Sen said.

Sihanouk's proposal, which was fully accepted by the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, would establish the prince as the SNC's "secretary general", assisted by two resistance representatives and two from Phnom Penh.

According to Julio A. Jeldres, an aide to Prince Sihanouk Hun Sen argued that he should become the SNC deputy secretary general if Sihanouk becomes secretary general.

Under an agreement reached early this month in Jakarta between the two leaders, Sihanouk would become SNC chairman and Hun Sen the vice-chairman. The agreement was vetoed by the Khmer Rouge.

Jeldres said the Phnom Penh leader also proposed that the SNC make decisions by the rule of a two-thirds majority, rather than by consensus.

The aide said that Hun Sen wanted the ceasefire to be linked with an end to foreign military assistance to either side in the conflict.

Sihanouk said yesterday that the question of the council's leadership and of an end to external arms aid could be discussed further by the SNC in Phatthaya.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, whose group initially opposed the ceasefire, said it was prepared to discuss "step-by-step" the ceasefire process, which he said should involve a substantial UN monitoring force.

Sihanouk added that the relationship between the SNC and the United Nations would also be discussed and that he expected "hot discussion" on the matter.

Regarding the peace plan worked out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, Sihanouk stressed it remained the basis for discussion but the SNC needed to work on the documents on a step by step basis.

In the proposal, the resistance leader stressed that the rule of consensus should apply to SNC discussions of the UN peace plan.

In the past, the Khmer Rouge had demanded that Phnom Penh accept the UN plan publicly and in full.

Sihanouk, characterizing the acceptance of his proposal by both the resistance and Phnom Penh "a historic event", went on to say that both sides had accepted an unconditional ceasefire but its implementation and monitoring would need further discussion.

The prince's proposal also calls for the SNC to represent Cambodia internationally from a base in Phnom Penh, and covers a flag, a national anthem, and the appointment of SNC ambassadors.

However, the proposal did accommodate Hun Sen's demand that both his government and that of the resistance continue to function until general elections are held.

Sihanouk said the next SNC meeting should be held in Phnom Penh, adding that he hoped that the SNC would represent Cambodia at the World Bank/IMF conference to be held in Bangkok in October.

He said that Thailand would be among the first countries to present its credentials to the SNC and open up an embassy in Phnom Penh very soon.

Creating a neutral area around Angkor Wat to allow for further renovation would also be dealt with by the SNC members in Phatthaya, Sihanouk said.

Jeldres said Hun Sen had proposed that Sihanouk be the convener and the chairman of the next SNC meeting if the Phatthaya meeting could not settle the question of the council's leadership.

Prime Minister Anan welcomed the agreement and expressed hope for further progress at the Phatthaya meeting.

Meeting Begins in Phatthaya 24 Jun

BK2406071791 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] The Supreme National Council of Cambodia, or SNC, is holding another meeting 24-25 June in Thailand using facilities arranged by the Thai Government at the Royal Cliff Hotel in Phatthaya, Chon Buri Province. Assistant UN Secretary General Rafiuddin Ahmed, special representative of the UN secretary general, has joined the meeting as an observer. Also attending the meeting as observers are (Levecque), director general of the Political Department of the French Ministry of External Relations; and Wiryono, director general for political affairs of the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs, representating the French and Indonesian foreign ministers—the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. Sarot Chawanawirat, director general of the Thai Foreign Mministry's Political Department, is providing facilities and coordination.

The meeting began at 1000 in the Siam Ballroom. All the 12 members of the SNC joined the meeting, including Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Hun Sen. Prince Sihanouk is chairman of the meeting.

Before attending the meeting, Prince Ranariddh told reporters he was confident that the meeting would produce some results. The meeting will discuss the function of the SNC. Regarding the cease-fire, he said that Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk uphold the principles of the Jakarta meeting.

Son Sann told reporters about a proposal to make Angkor Wat a neutral zone so that tourists can visit or travel through it.

Rafiuddin Ahmed, special representative of the UN secretary general said that all the four Khmer factions should solve the Cambodian problem by themselves. If they could reconcile their differences, they should turn this into an agreement for future implementation.

SPK Reports Opening

BK2406123591 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 24—The Supreme National Council meeting, the first under the chairmanship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was opened here this morning to [words indistinct] political solution of the Cambodian problem.

Attending the roundtable morning session, counterclockwise from the chairman, were Dit Munti, Hor Namhong, Hun Sen, Ieng Muli, Im Chhunlim, Khieu Samphan, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Sin Sen, Son Sann, Son Sen, and Tie Banh.

Also attending the meeting as observers were Ahmed Raffiuddin, representative of the U.N. general secretary, and the representatives of the PICC [Paris International Conference on Cambodia] cochairmen.

Speaking to Prime Minister Hun Sen before the meeting Prince Norodom Sihanouk said: "Proceeding from the agreement reached between Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Jarkarta early this month I hope this meeting will obtain positive results."

In his opening speech Prince Norodom Sihanouk said: "As coordinator and chairman of the current SNC [Supreme National Council] meeting in Phatthaya I should point out that my role should not consist of influencing the proceedings of the other members of the council in one way or another. I must, in particular, be an impartial and neutral chairman, while not losing sight of my duty to favour or encourage as much as possible the spirit of compromise, of understanding and mutual respect, between all the Khmer factions and, above all, the prompt return of Cambodia to peace and normalcy; which can only allow the rehabilitation of our people, so unfortunately and unjustly striken by an undeserving fate, as well as permitting the reconstruction of our country ravaged by war."

The prince further said: "I leave it up to the other 11 members of the SNC to fix and arrange, without me, the agenda for our work in Phatthaya."

Talks Enter 'Sensitive Stage'

BK2406111991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1049 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, June 24 (AFP)—Cambodian peace talks entered a more sensitive stage here Monday after opening with substantial breakthroughs, Cambodian resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk said.

The Supreme National Council (SNC), made up of representatives of the Cambodian Government and a tripartite guerrilla coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge, "is now beginning to tackle the difficult issues," the prince told reporters.

One major problem, he explained, was to "convince" Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-installed government to accept full implementation of a United Nations peace plan to end Cambodia's 13-year-old war, as the guerrillas have already done. "Otherwise, we (Cambodians) will not get any aid from the United Nations, the Security Council's five permanent members, or anybody else," he said.

The three-day meeting of the SNC, set up last year to lead Cambodia towards U.N.-organised elections, began Monday in this Thai seaside resort town with all factions agreeing to a permanent cease-fire. They also agreed to stop accepting military supplies from foreign sources, effectively immediately. China supplies military assistance to the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's former radical Marxist ruling group, which was driven from power in January 1979 when Vietnam invaded the Southeast Asian nation. The United States is widely believed to have provided arms covertly to the non-communist factions led by Prince Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann, while Phnom Penh gets the bulk of its Soviet-made military supplies from Hanoi.

The linkage between a cease-fire and the end of outside military aid was seen as a concession from the Khmer Rouge, who until now had constantly rejected it. The factions also skirted the thorny issue of the leadership of the 12-member SNC, which had led to the collapse of all previous SNC meetings, by agreeing to appoint Prince Sihanouk as de facto chairman. The breakthroughs resulted from a succession of dramatic moves over the past few weeks by Prince Sihanouk, the 68-year-old former monarch who remains his country's most respected figure. But the U.N. peace plan, put together by the Security Council's five permanent members, constitutes one of the most delicate problems to be settled, analysts say. The Khmer Rouge has been demanding its implementation in full, while the Cambodian Government wants substantial changes to be made so that it can keep its armed forces and administration intact. Phnom Penh also wants the plan to bar a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, under whose harsh rule hundreds of thousands of Cambodians died from 1975 to 1979.

Prince Sihanouk announced that after the SNC meeting in Phatthaya, the factions will hold informal talks on the U.N. blueprint with officials from the United Nations, France and Indonesia. France and Indonesia co-chair the so-called Paris Conference on Cambodia, which would eventually sanction a peace agreement. (The Khmer Rouge, in a clandestine radio broadcast monitored in Bangkok, repeated Monday its call for the dismantlement of all fighting forces in Cambodia. "Facts show that if the four Cambodian factions' armed forces are not completely dismantled or are just partially dismantled, war might break out again," the radio said. It said it was "imperative to further pressure Vietnam and its puppets (in the Cambodian Government)" to force them to fully implement the U.N. plan).

Talks 'Going Very Well'

BK2406044891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, June 24 (AFP)—Cambodia's Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk opened crucial peace talks here Monday, saying all factions involved in the country's 12-year-old war were showing flexibility.

The three-day meeting of Cambodia's interim authority, the Supreme National Council (SNC), came after a dramatic announcement Sunday by the former monarch that all factions had accepted an unlimited cease-fire as of Monday, ending the war "at least on paper."

"It seems to be going very well," Prince Sihanouk, who is chairing the meeting, told reporters as he joined other members of the SNC—a 12-member body formed last year with representatives from all warring factions.

"Now everyone is kind, flexible and reasonable," said the 68- year-old prince, whose moves over the past few weeks had led analysts to forecast a possible breakthrough.

Prince Sihanouk, whose followers form one of two non-communist groups allied to the powerful Khmer Rouge in the resistance coalition fighting the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh, had stayed away from the SNC when it was set up in September last year.

But earlier this month he decided to join the council, saying he intended to serve as "a bridge" between the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh.

At the same time, he announced his acceptance of an invitation by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen to visit the Cambodian capital by the end of the year.

To skirt the thorny issue of the SNC's leadership, which has led to the collapse of three previous council meetings since its formation in September, the factions have agreed that the prince, still Cambodia's most respected leader, would be the "de facto" chairman of the Phatthaya talks as well as of future SNC meetings.

The Phnom Penh Government has six seats on the SNC. The six other seats are equally split among the three guerrilla factions—the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk's group, and a faction led by former conservative prime minister Son Sann.

Prince Sihanouk told reporters that the talks, which are scheduled to last until Wednesday, would include the cease-fire and its implementation.

In a speech delivered at the opening session of the SNC and handed out to reporters by aides, the prince told delegates that "thanks to you, peace is re-established in our Cambodia."

"National reconciliation is achieved and an unlimited cease-fire is declared in the whole of our country," he said.

"The SNC finally becomes fully operational ... It shall have its headquarters in our motherland," and hold Cambodia's seat at the UN, the prince added.

Further on Talks

BK2406082091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 24 Jun 91

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, June 24 (AFP)—An unlimited cease-fire took effect in war-torn Cambodia on Monday as the country's former monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chaired a meeting here of all four warring factions and described his vision of the future.

The prince, 68, forecast a prosperous and developed country run under a Western-style liberal economic system.

Prince Sihanouk's upbeat tone was picked up by the other members of the Supreme National Council (SNC), an interim government representing all four factions that is to run the country until general elections are held.

Reliable sources familiar with the talks said the opening morning session had set an encouraging tone for the remainder of the three days of talks.

At the lunch break the prince announced that the factions had formally ratified the unlimited cease-fire and also agreed to halt the supply of outside military aid. He added that the SNC would now consider how to implement peace moves initiated by the United Nations.

Observers and diplomats agreed that the decision to stop arms shipments was a major step forward towards a final peace settlement.

Such a ban has been a key demand of the Phnom Penh side, eager to see a halt to Chinese ams supplies to the Khmer Rouge coming in through Thailand.

The United States is widely believed to have provided covert arms to the non-communist resistance factions of Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann, while admitting to providing only non-lethal aid.

In his opening remarks, Prince Sihanouk, now accepted by all sides as the SNC's de facto chairman, told the members, "Thanks to you peace is reestablished in our Cambodia after more than 12 years of war, national reconciliation is achieved and an unlimited cease-fire is declared in the whole of our country."

He then outlined his vision of Cambodia's future. "With a liberal economic system, 'Western style,' our people and our country shall become a developed and prosperous country."

Prince Sihanouk added, "a liberal parliamentary democracy shall in the near future establish its roots in Cambodia, beginning in a year or two, with general elections."

But despite the wave of optimism that has spread throughout the factions, diplomats and observers covering the talks warn of major problems still to be overcome.

"So far we have had a lot of grand ideas put forward, but the actual implementation will cause all sorts of problems," one diplomat said. One of the major sticking points will be how to monitor the cease-fire and the end to the arms shipments.

"Saying and doing are two different things. Trying to prove the Khmer Rouge are not getting any more arms will be almost impossible to check. Quite simply there are too many routes they can use," one observer noted.

Informed sources here said the sudden dramatic moves announced by Prince Sihanouk over the past 48 hours have come with the blessing of China, the Khmer Rouge's main backer.

"China has given Sihanouk the green light for his latest play but they are still watching very carefully. He has not been given carte blanche," the source said.

The linkage between outside aid and a permanent cease-fire was widely seen by diplomats as a major concession by the Khmer Rouge, which had consistently rejected it before.

Asked by reporters whether there would be a monitoring mechanism for Cambodia's cease-fire, Prince Sihanouk said he would propose that "friendly countries" send "advisors" to Cambodia help observe the cessation both of hostilities and of foreign military shipments. The prince said the issue was to be raised during further SNC sessions.

Turning to the U.N. peace plan for Cambodia, the former king repeated a demand by the guerrillas that it be fully implemented. U.N. officials and the co-chairmen of an international conference on Cambodia—France and Indonesia—were to hold informal talks with the factions later in the week on the blueprint.

The officials, he said, would essentially push for full acceptance of the U.N. blueprint by the Phnom Penh government, which wants the plan modified to allow its administration and Armed Forces to remain intact.

Factions Accept End to Foreign Military Aid

BK2406063691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, June 24 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions accepted Monday an end to foreign military aid, they announced in a statement here.

China is the main military backer of the Khmer Rouge and other guerrilla groups fighting Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government.

Representatives of the Cambodian Government and the tripartite guerrilla alliance grouped in Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) agreed "to implement the unlimited cease-fire and to undertake to stop receiving foreign military aid as from the 24th of June, 1991," said the statement, which was read out to reporters by guerrilla chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"The modalities of control of the United Nations will be examined during the course of further sessions of the SNC," the statement continued.

The linkage between outside aid and a permanent cease-fire was widely seen by diplomats as a major concession by the Khmer Rouge, which until now had always rejected it.

This view was reinforced by a separate statement circulated by the radical Marxist faction and carrying the speech delivered by its leader, Khieu Samphan, at the opening session of the SNC.

"As a token of our willingness and sincerity, we proclaim the acceptance of the cessation of hostilities throughout Cambodia and the end of outside military assistance under effective supervision and control of the United Nations," Mr. Khieu Samphan said.

SNC Issues Communique on Phatthaya Meeting

BK2406114091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 91

["Communique of Cambodia's Supreme National Council"—date 24 June; read by announcer]

[Text] Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC], holding a meeting under the lofty royal chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Phatthaya, Thailand on 24 June, has unanimously decided on the following points pending the examination of various items in the agenda:

1. To offer to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk the task of convening the Cambodian SNC and chairing its meetings in the future.

2. To approve the flag and anthem of the Cambodian SNC defined in Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 22 June 1991 plan. As for the flags and anthems of the other parties, they should be preserved until general elections are held.

3. To implement a cease-fire without a time and space limit and pledge not to receive foreign military aid as of 24 June 1991. The modalities of the UN control and supervision will be examined at future SNC meetings.

4. To send an SNC delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to attend the next UN General Assembly meeting.

Japan

Leaders Remark on G-7 Discussions

OW2106142191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan has hammered out its policy on aid to the Soviet Union, expecting that assistance to Moscow will be the main focus of discussion at July's London summit meeting among leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations, government sources said Friday.

Japan is willing to actively support Moscow's plans to switch its military industry to a civilian industry and to continue to provide the country with intellectual and technological assistance.

Such support would be in addition to Tokyo's cooperation in helping the Kremlin shift toward a market-oriented economy, which is part of President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroyka reform plan.

The government will remain adamant against providing financial assistance to the Soviet Union on the ground that its latest military and diplomatic policies are not adequately reflected in the Asian-Pacific region.

Acting Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sadaaki Mumata, asked if Japan aims for an explicit reference to the territorial issue between the two countries, said, "One of our important interests in our relationship with the Soviet Union is to see that the Soviet 'new thinking' diplomacy is applied globally."

The spokesman declined to confirm reports Japan would settle for only an allusion to the bilateral dispute over four islands off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

He did, however, say "we do consider as very important this question of the global application of 'new thinking." '

There is a strong likelihood that the expression "Northern Territories" will not be included in the economic declaration to be issued by the summiteers following the G-7 gathering.

The phrase was included in the communique released last summer following the Houston summit.

The government fears that if it dwells too much on the issue, active supporters of financial aid to the Soviets like France and Germany will accuse it of lacking a global vision, analysts said.

If worse comes to worst, Japan could even wind up isolated on the issue of financial assistance, they said.

USSR Issue Viewed

OW2206093691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] London, June 22 KYODO—Group of seven finance ministers and central bank governors meeting Sunday will discuss whether to give the Soviet Union special associate status in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a Japanese source said Friday.

The source, who is accompanying Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto for the G-7 get-together, told reporters that Japan is working with the United States and Britain in favor of such status for Moscow, but suggested that the issue might be left open until the London Summit meeting in mid-July.

Such status would allow Moscow to draw on the IMF's technical expertise to promote its economic reforms, but would not give it access to credit from the Washington-based lending agency.

Turning to other topics at Sunday's meeting, the source said the G-7 member nations are divided into a group favoring discussion of lowering interest rates and another group favoring discussion of whether to provide massive aid to the ailing Soviet economy.

The source did not elaborate further. The G-7 groups Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

Japan is reluctant to extend large-scale aid to the Soviets unless Moscow returns four islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido which have been held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Hashimoto and some other Finance Ministry officials have said Japan might be isolated at the G-7 meeting over the issue of Soviet aid as some other G-7 nations, such as Germany and France, are in favor of it.

On pre-G-7 talks between Hashimoto and U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, the Japanese source indicated that Brady might press Japan to lower interest rates as he did in the previous talks in Washington in April.

"The meeting might be a replay of the previous meeting," he said, without giving details.

'Food Security' Concept Viewed

OW2206113591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Japan will not insist on its concept of food security as a basis for protecting its rice market at the forthcoming London Summit of seven major industrial nations, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said this was agreed on at a preparatory meeting held recently by representatives of the seven nations' leaders.

They said the reference to Japan's concept will be replaced with a more general statement in an economic declaration to be issued at the conclusion of the July 15-17 summit meeting.

The summit declaration will take note of "nontrade matters of concern," implying that rice growing in Japan contributes to protection of the environment, the sources said.

A similar reference was contained in a communique issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1990 and 1991.

At Japan's insistence, a statement issued at the end of the Houston Summit last year said the seven countries took note of Japan's concept of food security.

Japan virtually bans rice imports to protect its farmers. The country, which imports a large proportion of its food, has insisted that it must be self-sufficient in the staple crop to ensure its "food security."

The government sources said the switch will not lead to a change in Japan's stance on the rice issue.

The London summit will be attended by the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United States.

The representatives at the preparatory meeting also agreed that the seven summit nations will cooperate in successfully concluding the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks by the end of this year, the sources said.

Hashimoto, Brady Begin Talks

OW2306100391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] London, June 23 (KYODO)—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady started talks here Sunday morning prior to a Group of Seven (G-7) meeting later in the day.

The bilateral talks at a London hotel are designed for a prior coordination of opinions on major topics expected at the G-7 meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors.

Among the topics will be aid to the Soviet Union and macroeconomic policies, Japanese sources said.

The G-7 meeting is hold in preparation for a summit of the G-7 leaders in London on July 15-17.

Hashimoto and Brady may also try to reach a final settlement of the shortfall in Japan's promised 9 billion dollar assistance fund to the multinational forces in the Gulf war, the sources said.

Tokyo has decided to pay 500 million dollars for Kurdish refugees and environmental cleaning efforts in the Middle East. This new aid will virtually cover the shortfall on the earlier pledged assistance.

Regarding aid to the Soviet Union, Germany and France are reportedly positive about full-scale financial assistance, while the United States has already decided on 1.5 billion-dollar grain export credit to Moscow.

Hashimoto is expected to seek the U.S. understanding of the Japanese position on the Soviet aid in Tokyo's effort to avoid being isolated on the Soviet aid issue at the London Summit.

Japan has opposed financial aid to Moscow unless the Soviet Union makes a decisive decision on economic reforms and resolves the long- standing Japan-Soviet territorial dispute over the Soviet-held islands east of the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Brady is also expected to seek Japanese support for major nations to ease interest rates, as the U.S. economy is showing signs of recovery, albeit slow.

In return, Hashimoto is expected to mention the dollar's recent strength against the yen in foreign exchange markets, and may request a correction of the higher dollar trend, Japanese sources said.

On the interest rate issue, one of the possible major topics at the G-7 talks, the U.S. stance is different to Germany's determination not to lower interest rates until inflation is under control.

The G-7 meeting to be held later in the day is expected to merely confirm the seven nations' cooperation in stabilizing foreign exchange rates, but no specific actions may be decided.

Further on Talks

OW2306130591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] London, June 23 (KYODO)—Japanese Foreign Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady held an hour-long meeting in London Sunday to coordinate views on cutting interest rates, stabilizing foreign exchange rates, and other major macroeconomic issues, Japanese sources said.

However, the details of the discussions were not disclosed officially because of an agreement between the two.

Hashimoto and Brady held the talks prior to a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations to be held here later in the day.

Their talks also covered Western aid to the Soviet Union, on which Washington has been positive to help President Mikhail Gorbachev achieve his perestroyka policy and economic reforms, the sources said.

The meeting was mainly designed to help improve strained relations between the two countries due to the shortfall in Japan's earlier promised 9 billion dollar contribution to assist in the cost of the U.S.-led multinational forces in the Persian Gulf war, they said.

The shortfall was caused by the U.S. dollar's appreciation against the yen in foreign exchange markets during the time lag between the appropriation and the actual disbursement.

Tokyo has already decided to pay additional 500 million dollars for Kurdish refugees and environmental cleaning efforts in the Middle East, virtually covering the shortfall in the earlier pledged assistance.

Although no announcement was made, Hashimoto's aides said after the Hashimoto-Brady talks that Japan and the United States now can act in concert.

According to Japanese sources, Brady is believed to have strongly asked Japan to ease its credit policy to help achieve global continued economic growth.

Hashimoto said he was dissatisfied with the dollar's current level against the Japanese currency at around 140 yen, the sources said. Hashimoto seems to have told Brady that the yen's continued fall against the dollar would push up prices and Japan could not accept the request for a concerted reduction of interest rates, the sources said.

The Japanese minister is believed to have asked for the United States to help correct the current dollar's strength, they said.

The sources also believe that Hashimoto asked about Washington's recent 1.5 billion dollar grain credit to Moscow in discussing assistance to the Soviet Union, including "special associate" membership for the Soviets in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Hashimoto Hints at Disagreement

OW2306142691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] London, June 23 (KYODO)—Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto hinted in London Sunday that he and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady failed to reach an agreement on a coordinated interest rate policy.

They held hourlong talks before a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations here later in the day.

Both sides did not reveal the content of the talks officially because of an agreement between Hashimoto and Brady.

But Hashimoto told reporters, "We discussed various themes (which are expected to be taken up at the G-7 meeting). We agreed on some problems, but could not agree on some others." He did not elaborate.

His comments were generally interpreted as indicating a failure to reach agreement on interest rate policy.

Asked whether Brady requested Japan to reduce its interest rates, Hashimoto avoided a direct reply. He only said, "to avoid any misunderstanding, I did not ask BOJ [Bangk of Japan] Governor Yasushi Mieno to be present at my discussions with Secretary Brady."

Hashimoto's cautious response led reporters to speculate that Hashimoto told Brady his belief that the dollar's continued firmness against the Japanese yen would push up prices and Japan would not be able to cut its interest rates.

It is believed that Hashimoto asked Brady to help correct the dollar's current strength.

The interest rate issue was discussed at the previous G-7 conference in Washington in April.

Washington officials had requested its partners to cut interest rates in a coordinated manner to help boost the global economy, while German officials opposed a cut, saying they could not lower interest rates until inflation was under control.

The U.S. dollar closed at 138.95-139.05 yen in New York and 138.90-139.00 yen in London late Friday. In Tokyo, the U.S. currency closed the week at 139.05 yen.

Hashimoto and Brady were believed to have discussed Soviet aid, including Moscow's "special associate" membership in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Such membership status would allow Moscow to receive technical expertise on economic reforms, but falls short of giving financial aid.

France, Germany, and the United States are positive about providing financial aid to Moscow, but Japan has been reluctant, maintaining a traditional policy of linking political and economic issues.

Japan has maintained that Moscow should make a decisive step to promote its economic reforms and resolve the long-standing territorial dispute over four Soviet-occupied islands east of Hokkaido before it could give massive financial aid to that country.

Hashimoto on U.S. Dollar

OW2406120091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Monday that finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries shared the perception the U.S. dollar is approaching its ceiling.

Hashimoto, fresh from the G-7 meeting of fiscal and monetary authorities in London, told a press conference that G-7 officials concurred the dollar is reaching its peak in view of its proper level (against major currencies).

But he added no consensus was reached over a desirable range for the dollar.

"(G-7 ministers) agreed to take actions effective in the market in belief that stability (of the market) is important," he said.

Concerning the issue of granting membership of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to the Soviet Union, he said, "I stated at the meeting that allowing the Soviets into the IMF with a special associate status will be beneficial."

He said the principal purpose of the G-7 meeting was to demonstrate that the process of organization is still sound and effective. He argued the meeting was a success in that sense.

Nomura Securities President Resigns in Scandal

OW2406103691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—The president of Nomura Securities Co., Yoshihisa Tabuchi, resigned Monday following reports of his company's ties with the underworld [yakuza] and lavish payouts to its major institutional clients for losses incurred on financial markets.

His resignation will take effect at the firm's Board of Directors meeting Thursday.

In a related development, Nomura Chairman Setsuy Tabuchi (no relation) said he would resign his post as a vice chairman of the Keidanren Business Group, Japan's most influential business lobby.

Keidanren Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa, while not directly criticizing the Nomura chairman, said at a press conference last week, that Japan's securities industry "lacks business ethics," adding that Nomura, as the top securities firm, "must live up to its responsibility as leader of the industry."

Chairman Tabuchi is slated to take over the leadership of the Japan Securities Dealers Association soon. So far, there has been no word on whether or not he will indeed assume that post.

Industry sources said that Nomura President Tabuchi's resignation was spurred by his firm's links with Susumu Ishii, the former leader of the Inagawakai underworld syndicate.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Friday that Nomura and Nikko Securities Co. told their subsidiaries to arrange loans totaling 36 billion yen for Ishii, accepting 16 billion yen in shares of railway company Tokyu Corp. and other firms as collateral.

ASAHI reported Monday that Nomura actively traded Tokyu shares between October and December 1989 and that Ishii used his much- appreciated Tokyu shares to secure 25 billion yen in loans from Nomura and Nikko.

At a hastily arranged news conference Monday, President Tabuchi said he would resign to assume responsibility for the unfortunate events facing his firm.

Following the president's announcement, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told reporters that the Finance Ministry must enforce tighter controls to prevent unfair trading practices from reoccurring.

As yet, the Finance Ministry has not said what action it may take, but it is expected that the securities industries difficulties may spread beyond industry leader Nomura and Nikko.

Earlier, tax authorities said all four of Japan's largest securities—Yamaichi Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co., in addition to Nomura and Nikko—are suspected of compensating important institutional clients for 65 billion yen in stock and bond market losses from 1987 through 1990.

The four bought back, at inflated prices, government and bonds with warrants they had earlier sold to corporate and institutional investors, making up their major clients' losses, sources at the National Tax Administration Agency said.

Under Japan's Securities and Exchange Law, securities firms are prohibited from wooing clients by promising in advance to reimburse them if they incur losses.

Although compensation without such a promise does not violate the law, it runs counter to a nonbinding 1989 Finance Ministry notice discouraging securities firms from compensating clients for losses.

The four brokerages falsely declared 45 billion yen of the total as "entertainment expenses" and other related taxable expenses on their March 1990 tax returns, the sources said.

This enabled the brokerage houses to hush up the identities of the institutional clients they compensated, they said.

Corporate entertainment expenses are subject to a 40 percent tax, which the sources said the four firms have paid on the 45 billion yen, adding it will also impose a 40 percent tax on the remaining 20 billion yen.

If the firms had reported the spending accurately as losses, they would not have had to pay taxes on the money, but would have had to name the clients they compensated and run the risk of incurring the Finance Ministry's wrath.

Now that the compensation scandal has broken, an offended Finance Ministry plans to continue questioning executives of the four firms in the case, the sources said.

Nomura failed to report 9 billion yen it spent compensating clients, while Nikko and Yamaichi failed to report 5 billion yen each, the sources quoted the agency as suspecting. Daiwa failed to report more than 1 billion yen, they said.

The four firms started buying back at inflated prices government and warrant bonds held by their institutional clients after the Black Tuesday crash in October 1987.

Nomura bought back government bonds held by the Pension Welfare Service Public Corp., affiliated with the Health and Welfare Ministry, at inflated prices to cover its losses, according to sources at the National Tax Administration Agency.

The amount is part of the 20 billion yen Nomura and Japan's three other major securities firms—Nikko, Yamaichi, and Daiwa securities companies—allegedly failed to report in compensation to top institutional clients for losses in the stock and bond markets from 1987 to 1990.

Others charge the Finance Ministry has tacitly approved brokerage houses who compensate corporate clients for losses caused by the stock market plunge last year.

Informed sources said the ministry approved the practice when consulted by major securities firms on ways to solve troubles with institutional investors over losses.

The customers moved to withdraw their money from brokerages after the stock market plunged early last year, causing trouble over how to compensate for losses, the sources said.

The incident occurred as brokerages were preparing for cancellation of fund operation contracts with corporate customers in the spring of 1990 under a notice issued by the Finance Ministry, the sources said.

They said the ministry gave tacit approval for compensation payments by brokerages as a means to solve trouble with corporate clients.

The ministry at the same time ordered brokerages to take punitive action against their employees responsible for the trouble, they said.

The ministry, in an apparent move to prevent more cases, plans to impose a ban on so-called discretionary accounts that allow brokerages to make investment decisions on behalf of clients.

Tax agency investigators also said Nomura and two other securities firms failed to declare a large amount of unrelated income, the sources said.

The unreported income allegedly includes 4.1 billion yen that Nomura received from the 1987 sale of stock in one of its real estate subsidiaries to another Nomura subsidiary, the sources said.

The Finance Ministry also plans to question some middle-sized securities companies suspected of having paid compensation to corporate clients for losses.

Possible Stock Manipulation Probed

OW2406085891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) said Monday it is investigating suspected stock manipulations in connection with mass stock purchases made by a mobster on loans from subsidiaries of Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co.

Officials said the investigations concern a surge in 1989 in the stock price of the Tokyo-based railway company Tokyu Corp.

Tokyu, which traded at about 1,700 yen per share early in 1989, shot up to 3,060 yen in November of the same year.

Industry sources said that the surge occurred after Susumu Ishii, the former boss of the national mobster group Inagawa-kai, bought 24 million shares of Tokyu between the spring and autumn of 1989 through Nomura and Nikko and that Nomura strongly recommended Tokyu to its customers.

The stock surge stirred doubts in the industry as to possible stock manipulations and intervention by speculators.

The sources said Ishii settled his debts with the Nikko and Nomura subsidiaries after receiving large loans from them, offering stock certificates of Tokyu as collateral.

Nomura said it recommended the Tokyu stock to its customers only because Tokyu has a large amount of assets along the railways it operates and has good prospects in its diversified consumer-related operations.

Tokyu Corp. said it was unaware of the mass stock purchases by the mobster, saying its stockholders' list has yet to be revised to include new shareholders.

Ministry Official Admits Coverup

OW2406141391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—The Finance Ministry turned a blind eye to securities companies' covering the losses of major institutional clients when the Tokyo Stock Market tumbled in early 1990, a high-ranking ministry official admitted Monday.

The ministry knew that major brokerage firms were trying to compensate their big clients for losses suffered toward the close of the fiscal year that ended in March 1990, but failed to stop them doing so, said the official, who refused to be identified.

It released guidelines urging the securities firms to refrain from such dubious practices, and told them to report as soon as possible the facts concerning any such compensatory dealings they may have conducted.

The guidelines also called on them to phase out "Eigyo Tokkin" funds, in which investors entrust securities firms with the authority to make investment decisions on their behalf.

All the major brokerages filed reports by the end of March 1991, but the ministry did not take any firm action to force them to quit these practices, the official said.

The so-called "big four" brokerages—Daiwa Securities Co., Yamaichi Securities Co., Nomura Securities Co., and Nikko Securities Co.—are suspected of compensating large institutional investors to the tune of 65 billion yen in stock and bond market losses from 1987 to 1990.

Japan's securities and exchange law prohibits brokerages from wooing clients by promising in advance to reimburse them if they incur losses, but does not expressly forbid compensating clients after losses have occurred.

Most of the alleged payments were made to big corporate clients who invested in Eigyo Tokkin funds.

The Finance Ministry official said the contracts for such funds were still effective at the time of releasing the guidelines, and the officials in charge of the matter found it difficult to tell the brokerages simply to stop the practice.

But he insisted the ministry had no intention of sanctioning the compensations.

On measures to prevent such affairs from recurring, the official said the ministry will investigate other brokerages as well for the facts concerning loss recovery and instruct them to improve their checking processes.

The ministry itself will also augment its powers of inspection, he added.

Meanwhile, the ministry told the four major brokerages to revise their reports on securities exchange transactions for the year that ended in March 1990 and resubmit them to the ministry.

The ministry decided on the move as it thought it necessary to publish the facts concerning the compensations since the amount is too large to be kept secret, ministry officials said.

It has been learned that the four brokerages falsely declared 45 billion yen as "entertainment expenses" and other related taxable expenses on their March 1990 tax returns.

The taxation authorities are also probing the suspected failure of taxable revenues totaling 20 billion yen.

If it becomes clear the money was used for compensations, the ministry will require the firms to include the facts in their revised transaction reports.

Brokerages firms are required to write about any covering of large losses in their transaction reports.

Finance Minister Remarks

OW2406115491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressed deep regret Monday over a series of scandals allegedly involving two of Japan's "big four" securities companies that forced their presidents to resign.

The comment came in a statement issued after the presidents of Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co. announced their resignations to take responsibility for unfairly compensating institutional investors for their losses and arranging loans to gangsters.

"The series of incidents reported so far will undermine investors' confidence in the stock market. I deeply regret their occurrence and consider them very serious," Hashimoto said in the brief statement.

Hashimoto said he hopes the revelations will serve to clean up and enhance management of the two companies and prevent a recurrence of similar cases.

Kaifu To Discuss Global Issues With Bush

OW2306072691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Kobe, June 23 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Sunday he will discuss aid to the Soviet Union and other global issues in his upcoming talks with U.S. President George Bush.

Kaifu told reporters that he and Bush will also talk about their nations' role in the "new international order," stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and relations among Japan, the United States, and Europe as it heads toward integration.

Kaifu and Bush are scheduled to meet on July 11 at the presidential summer retreat of Kennebunkport, Maine, prior to the July 15-17 London Summit of seven major industrialized nations.

The prime minister said he will reiterate Japan's positions on aid to the Soviet Union and the deadlocked Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks.

Tokyo has been arguing in the trade talks that it needs to maintain "food security" through self-sufficiency in the staple grain and has been seeking to retain its virtual ban on rice imports.

Japan also has been reluctant to extend financial aid to the Soviet Union because of its territorial dispute with Moscow.

Soviet Offer To Observe Naval Exercise Declined

BK2306040491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 (AFP)—The Japanese Defense Agency has decided to turn down an invitation from the Soviet Union to send observers to naval drills to be held in the Sea of Japan in August, agency sources said Sunday.

"The time is still premature for the agency to accept such an invitation," the sources quoted a ranking agency official as saying.

The sources said the Soviet Pacific Fleet invited two senior Japanese naval officers to attend. An invitation was also sent to the United States, they said.

Tokyo and Washington declined invitations to similar naval exercises for unspecified reasons in 1989 when the "cold war was not quite over" and there were confrontational elements in the Washington-Moscow relations, the sources recalled.

The formal reply will be sent to Moscow by the deadline in mid-July, the sources added.

About 20 vessels, 35 aircraft and 10,000 men will be mobilized for the exercises on the Soviet east coast scheduled for August 14-16, the sources said.

Former POWs Return From Visit to Siberia

OW2206093291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Yamagata, June 22 KYODO—A group of 196 former Japanese prisoners of war and their relatives returned Saturday from a six-day visit to the graves in Siberia of Japanese POWs who died while interned there after World War II.

The group, sponsored by the all-Japan Former Internees Association, flew back to Niigata on a Soviet airliner, said officials of the association, based in Tsuruoka, Yamagata Prefecture.

The group visited the graves of about 4,000 Japanese POWs along the Bam railroad, where Japanese POWs were forced to work, and held memorial services for the dead.

On Thursday, the group held a ceremony unveiling a cenotaph to the Japanese dead at Lystvyanka, a town on the southwestern shore of Lake Baikal, and attended a meeting to inaugurate a private Soviet association to tend the Japanese graves.

The Soviet Union last year admitted that about 46,000 Japanese died in labor camps in Siberia and other places where they were being held. Moscow had previously claimed that only some 4,000 Japanese prisoners died.

SDP's Doi Explains Decision To Resign

OW2106121991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Takako Doi on Friday announced her resignation as leader of Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), saying she is taking responsibility for the party's crushing defeat in the April local elections.

Doi, 62, chairwoman of the SDP, told a news conference she has already been determined to step down from the leadership when the party suffered a crushing defeat in the April elections for governors, mayors, and assemblies across the country.

Makoto Tanabe, one of the party's vice chairmen, is tipped as a most probable successor to Doi, SDP sources said.

The sources said the SDP, renamed from the Japan Socialist Party earlier this year, would hold an election by rank-and-file party members in July to choose the new leader.

An estimated 125,000 party members are eligible to vote in the leadership election, probably July 20-21 or July 21-22, the sources said.

Doi became Japan's first woman heading a major political party in 1986 and is currently the second-longest serving leader among heads of Japan's five political parties, only after Kenji Miyamoto, who has controlled the Japanese Communist Party since 1958.

The outgoing SDP chairwoman told the press conference that it was a good time for her to announce the resignation now that the party has decided on reforms to restore the party's strength.

Doi said she tendered the resignation at a meeting of the party's eight most senior officials Friday. Doi, Tanabe, and Tsuruo Yamaguchi, the secretary general, were among those present.

She did not reveal who she wanted to succeed her as head of the SDP's leadership body, the Central Executive Committee.

Yamaguchi, who accompanied Doi at the press conference, said the Central Executive Committee will decide Monday if it will accept her resignation.

The Central Executive Committee on Thursday adopted a party reform plan setting out new basic policies, particularly on the Japan-U.S. security treaty, the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), and nuclear power stations.

Doi told reporters the party should introduce the reform plan at an extraordinary party convention set for July 30-31 and that the party should also reshuffle the party lineup.

Doi was elected party leader in September 1986. She succeeded Masashi Ishibashi after the party suffered a major loss in the double elections for the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors in July 1986.

She led the party to score gains in the July 1989 elections for the House of Councillors and in the February 1990 general elections for the House of Representatives.

Political analysts blamed the SDP's setback in the April local elections chiefly on its unclear policies over the Japan-U.S. security treaty, nuclear power stations, and the SDF.

On Thursday, the SDP Central Executive Committee endorsed a report on party reform recognizing the existence of the SDF for the first time.

In recongizing the SDF, the report claims Japan's military is unconsitutional in its current form. It urges reorganizing the SDF into a national guard as well as U.N. peacekeeping and international disaster relief units to realize the ideals of the country's war-renouncing Constitution.

The report also calls for Japan to build an international security system which would end the need for the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Leadership Accepts Resignation

OW2406040091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party's [SDP] leadership body approved Monday Takako Doi's resignation as leader of Japan's largest opposition party, party officials said.

The SDP Central Executive Committee will propose Doi's resignation at an extraordinary party convention set for July 30-31, the officials said.

All other leading members of the party will resign en bloc, they said. Among them are Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general, three vice chairmen, Makoto Tanabe, Masahiro Yamamoto and Wataru Kubo, and Manae Kubo, vice chairwoman.

Doi announced her resignation Friday, saying she is taking responsibility for the party's crushing defeat in the April local elections.

PRC Dissident Fang Lizhi Arrives for Visit

OW2306115991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Osaka, June 23 (KYODO)—Dissident Chinese scientist Fang Lizhi arrived here Sunday to attend an academic meeting.

Fang, 55, who lives in the United States, will attend a six-day meeting sponsored by the Physics Society of Japan starting Monday in Kyoto.

The astrophysicist and his wife took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing for one year after the military crackdown on the prodemocracy movement in June 1989.

The Chinese Government allowed the prominent prodemocracy leader and his wife to leave China for Britain in June last year.

They went to the United States in January for one year of research.

Dissident Talks to Press

OW2406144191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Kyoto, June 24 KYODO—Dissident Chinese scientist Fang Lizhi said here Monday he thinks China will start moving toward democracy over the next two decades.

Fang made the prediction at a press conference in the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto, where he is attending a six-day academic meeting sponsored by the Physics Society of Japan.

The leading physicist said he was less than satisfied with Japan's response to the military crackdown on the prodemocracy movement in June 1989.

Fang said Japan failed to extend substantial assistance to the movement even though European nations and the United States helped by accepting political refugees.

"Judging from histories in the Soviet Union and China, it is clear that socialism led by Lenin and Stalin made mistakes. But I do not think ideas of socialism have been defeated by capitalism because capitalism has adopted socialist elements," he said.

The astrophysicist and his wife were allowed to leave China for Britain last June after spending a year in hiding at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

They have been in the U.S. since January for one year of research.

North Korea

Joint Meeting With U.S. on Remains Transfer

SK2406001391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] A DPRK-U.S. joint meeting on settlement of bodies of U.S. soldiers [as heard] was held on 23 June in the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] at Panmunjuom.

A large number of domestic and foreign reporters were at Panmunjom to cover the meeting.

At 1000 sharp, members of the DPRK delegation headed by Yi Song- ho, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and members of the United States of America [Mihapchungguk] delegation, headed by U.S. Senator Bob Smith, attended the meeting.

Yi Song-ho spoke at the meeting. He stressed that the Republic's Government has decided to excavate and transfer the bodies of U.S. soldiers who died in the northern half of the Republic during the Korean war out of its humanitarian stand, which it has consistently maintained, and in response to repeated requests from the U.S. side.

He stated that such an action will promote reconciliation and trust between the two countries and help create an atmosphere of peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

However, the U.S. side demanded yesterday that the discussion of the main agenda items be held in camera. Our side agreed to this and held the meeting in camera after moving to the NNSC conference room.

During the meeting, the U.S. side committed the unfaithful act of upturning the agreement reached between the DPRK and the United States via our country's mission to the United Nations in New York.

The discussion held in New York between DPRK and U.S. officials had confirmed that the issue of bodies of U.S. soldiers is not under the jurisdiction of the MAC and agreed on forming a DPRK-U.S. committee for the discussion of the bodies.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. side insisted during the meeting on placing the joint committee for the transfer of bodies of U.S. soldiers under the jurisdiction of the MAC.

The head of the U.S. delegation said he had no authority to agree on procedures concerning the formation and management of a joint institution, and that he had only the power to convey to the administration what has been discussed in the joint meeting.

The head of our delegation revealed that the head of the U.S. delegation had said in a news conference held before his arrival at Panmunjom that he had sufficient consultation with the U.S. Administration officials concerned, and that he had sent a list of the U.S. delegation to the joint committee on 20 June.

The head of our delegation then stressed that talks between the two sides should proceed from trust and confidence before anything else, but the U.S. side is far from this.

Saying he could not expect good results from meeting face to face with an opponent who has no power, he urged him to hold discussions once again with the administration officials concerned back home.

Upon hearing this, the head of the U.S. delegation, saying that the issue of forming a joint institution and the transfer of bodies are two different things, begged that the eleven bodies of U.S. soldiers be handed over.

In response to this, our side made it clear that it had no intention of handing over the bodies to the unfaithful opponent and that the U.S. side was entirely to blame for ending today's meeting without any outcome.

The head of our delegation held a news conference after the meeting.

Pyongyang Wants To Dissolve MAC, NNSC

BK2406095691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, June 24 (AFP)—North Korea wants to dissolve the two bodies, including the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), that have been supervising the decades-old truce between the two Koreas, officials said here Monday.

The officials—from two of the four nations that form the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)—said that the communist north also wanted the NNSC to be scrapped.

The MAC, composed of representatives from the belligerent powers of the Korean war, namely North Korea and China on one hand, and the U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) on the other, is the most important forum for dealing with armistice problems.

Pyongyang wants the MAC to be dissolved because it opposes a South Korean general picked earlier this year to represent the UNC on the MAC, officials said at this truce village straddling the inter-Korean border.

North Korea complained in March when the UNC appointed South Korean Major-General Hwang Won-tak as its main official to the MAC.

"They'd like to do away with the MAC," one NNSC official said. "They have not digested well the appointment of the South Korean general." The MAC has not met since Maj.-Gen. Hwang's selection.

Military officials from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland form the NNSC, supervising the peace while living with few amenities here at this cold war outpost.

A second NNSC official said, "They say that since they are now dealing with the south directly, they'd like to do away with the whole thing."

North Korea has met with NNSC officials to discuss its requests, but has been turned down, the officials said. The NNSC has told Pyongyang that all signatories to the armistice must agree to dissolve the body, they said.

After the 1950-1953 Korean war the communist government in Pyongyang picked Poland and Czechoslovakia, then fellow socialist countries, to make up the NNSC along with Sweden and Switzerland, chosen by the UNC. But both Poland and Czechoslovakia, now with non-communist, pro-Western governments, have set up ties with the capitalist south, angering the north.

"The North Koreans say it's a question of neutrality," said one NNSC official, who was attending the transfer to the United States here of what North Korea said were the remains of 11 U.S. soldiers who fought in the war.

China backed the north through millions of so-called Chinese People's Volunteers, while 16 nations grouped under the UNC backed the south during the war.

U.S. International Security Delegation Visits

SK2206045391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and had a conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Friday with a delegation of the U.S. International Security Council led by Richard Stilwell, former commander of the U.S. Eighth Army and the U.N. forces in South Korea, staying here.

Relaxation of Tension Discussed

SK2206154891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—A roundtable conference on security on the Korean peninsula and DPRK-U.S. dialogue was held here on June 21 and 22.

Present at the conference were the delegation of the DPRK Disarmament and Peace Institute headed by Song Hokyong, director of the institute, and the delegation of the U.S. International Security Council led by Richard Stilwell, former commander of the U.S. Eighth Army and the U.N. forces in South Korea.

The questions of relaxation of the tensions on the Korean peninsula and DPRK-U.S. relations were discussed at the conference.

More Commentary on Nuclear Inspection Issue

Issue Discussed at IAEA Meeting

SK2206113491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The June council meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] was held in Vienna from June 10 to 14.

At the meeting the United States, Japan and a few other countries tried to put pressure on the DPRK over the question of signing the nuclear safeguards accord in contravention of the statute of the IAEA itself, thus creating complexity.

Already before the June council meeting the Government of our Republic had notified the Agency that it agreed to the content of the standard document of the safeguards accord and wanted to have a businesslike discussion with the Agency to complete it.

The director general of the IAEA fully reflected this official suggestion of ours in his report and informed the participants of it at the meeting.

At the meeting our delegate declared that a delegation of our specialists would discuss it with the IAEA in mid-July for a final adjustment of phrases of the text of the safeguards accord without a change of its essential content and that we agree to submitting the document for the deliberation of the September council meeting.

This step of ours proceeded from a sincere desire to remove the U.S. nuclear threat at any cost and turn the

Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, keeping pace with the global trend toward detente.

We stressed that the United States, as a nuclear state, must not fail to discharge its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in conformity to this progressive step of ours.

This notwithstanding, the United States, Japan and some other countries attempted to submit a "resolution" to the council meeting in order to put "collective pressure" on us over the nuclear issue.

The U.S. delegate tried hard to turn the council meeting into a political rostrum and turn it into a theatre of political showdown against us, a battlefield between the North and the South.

The Japanese delegate, with an intention to arouse international suspicion over our new proposal, was obtrusive enough to try to act the "judge" with such nonsensical, provocative questions as whether we intend to sign the document immediately after the September meeting without preconditions, whether we would make it effective without preconditions, and so on and so forth.

During the meeting our delegate answered unjust behaviors of some countries including the United States and Japan with a decisive counterattack.

He made it clear that, if they submit a "resolution" to put pressure on the DPRK, persisting in their acts of insulting the DPRK's dignity and sovereignty, the affirmative step we had already taken in regard to the question of signing the nuclear safeguards accord would be withdrawn.

Many delegates of the council member states present at the meeting expressed support to our stand and the delegates of China, Cuba, Iran, Egypt, India, Nigeria and other countries made official statements in response to this stand.

Thus, the attempts of the United States, Japan and some other countries to put collective pressure on us ended in failure and, in the long run, they could not but formally declare the withdrawal of their plan to submit a "resolution."

Our delegate met with Japanese and South Korean reporters.

Clarifying once again our principled stand as regards the signing of the safeguards accord, he stressed that the United States, too, as a country with which the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is deposited, must fulfil its obligations, that it is only too natural that we should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and a guarantee of the non-use of nuclear weapons from the United States because U.S. nuclear weapons actually exist in South Korea and that negotiations to find a reasonable solution to this problem are currently under way between authoritative circles of the DPRK and the United States.

Drawing attention to the fact that Japan is taking the lead in demanding a unilateral inspection of our non-existent "nuclear facilities" while not mentioning a word about the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea, he said this makes one doubt that she intends to get justification for its nuclear arming and turn itself into a "military power" on the pretext of "nuclear development" of our Republic.

Still more ridiculous during the meeting was the fact that the South Korean puppets, who are not a member of the council, busied themselves, scurrying in and out of the meeting place, taking issue with us in a far-fetched manner with the outcry that we have delayed the signing of the nuclear safeguards accord and that our progressive step is doubtful.

Our delegate immediately asked them why they failed to mention a word about the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea if the South Korean authorities are really interested in removing the danger of nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula.

The South Korean delegate could not return a word in answer as if he were dumb.

As we made clear at the June council meeting of the IAEA, our Republic will remain faithful to its noble obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in the future and will resolutely oppose and reject any attempts to create difficulties in the way of our signing the nuclear safeguard accord.

Jurists' Statement Viewed

SK2206104891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—A statement on the problem of human rights in South Korea and the problem of nuclear inspection on the Korean peninsula was adopted at the international conference of jurists on human rights in South Korea held in Paris on June 16.

The United States is making its paid media clamor about "nuclear threat" of the North and nuclear inspection of the North to mislead the public opinion, the statement said, adding:

If the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is to make a nuclear inspection, it must not make it in the northern half alone but do it simultaneously in South Korea where nuclear military facilities are deployed. If an inspection is made of any one part of Korea, this will mean encroaching on the state sovereignty, another principle of the international laws.

If a nuclear inspection is to be made, the United States which is deeply intevening in the affairs of U.N. specialized organisations including the IAEA and which has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea must open to the public the nuclear bases in South Korea, first of all.

The false propaganda campaign against the DPRK launched on the script of Washington and Seoul is aimed at covering up the fascist suppression of the South Korean people.

Washington and Seoul are scheming to conceal the present state of the No Tae-u "regime" which is trampling underfoot human rights and freedom under the pretext of warding off "threat from the North".

In order to remove the nuclear threat from the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to get nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and make this region a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We lawyers who are struggling in defence of human rights call upon all the law organisations of the world to make strenuous efforts for a fair solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula which is inseparably linked with human rights and democracy in South Korea.

Youth Leader's Statement Noted

SK2206231591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The United States demands that we sign the nuclear safeguards accord and undergo a nuclear inspection, not lowering the nuclear club lifted by it to strike us.

This is, indeed, a robber-like demand.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], says this in his statement on June 21 clarifying the justness of our stand set out in a joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK.

He warns that the United States must not act recklessly, clearly mindful of the mettle of the Korean people and young people.

He said that more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are not only directed against the northern half of Korea but also aimed at dominating the Asia-Pacific region.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are rendering the situation strained, while crying over our non-existent "nuclear facilities." In this they seek to lull the world public opinion about the danger of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and cover up their policy of nuclear blackmail which is pursued in Asia with the Korean peninsula as the stronghold, he said, and continued:

The United States must look squarely at the trend of the times and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all its nuclear weapons.

Our entire LSWYK members and young people will actively take the van in the struggle to get the nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone in firm unity with the progressive youth and students of Asia and the rest of the world who love peace and value justice for peace in Asia and the world.

He expressed the hope that the progressive youth and students of Asia and the world will actively join us in the struggle to have the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea removed, having a correct view of their danger.

Analyst on 'Fictitious' Facilities

SK2206102391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group reportedly asked the United States and Japan to include a demand for "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK in the declaration of the seven-nation summit of the West to be held in London in July.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says the South Korean rulers are certainly a group of traitors who cannot live without selling off the interests of the nation, leaving the destiny of the country to the tender mercy of outside forces.

The news analyst says:

Our stand concerning the nuclear inspection is clear and well known to the world. We have no nuclear weapons nor willingness and capacity to manufacture them. We are ready to sign the nuclear safeguards accord under the Non-Proliferation Treaty any time and do not oppose nuclear inspection.

But we cannot look with folded arms at the fact that a huge amount of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea and they pose a grave nuclear threat to our Republic and Asia. This nuclear threat must be removed.

Nuclear inspection is aimed at removing nuclear threat. If nuclear inspection is to be made, it would be fair to open the nuclear bases of the U.S. in South Korea to the public and subject them to a simultaneous international nuclear inspection, not confining it to the DPRK with no nuclear weapons. The more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea threaten the whole of Korea and Asia. Nuclear inspection must be made of them before anything else and they must be removed.

Nevertheless, the United States is crying for "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK that has no nuclear weapons while keeping silence over its own nuclear weapons. This is a unilateral arbitrariness of big-powerism and an outrage of imperialism.

Availing themselves of this arbitrary act of the United States, the South Korean puppets parrot words about "nuclear inspection" in accordance with the script written by their master and even ask others to include it in the declaration of the seven-nation summit. This lays bare their disgusting true colour as servants of the imperialists.

This shows the ugly treacherous color of the traitor No Tae-u as an executor of the U.S. policy of nuclear threat and blackmail in the Asia-Pacific strategy and as a sentinel who faithfully guards the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea, asking the United States not to withdraw them which are levelled at fellow countrymen.

It is common that a servant and a guardsman receive a few pennies from their masters. But the traitor No Tae-u of

South Korea, acting as a guardsman, offer a colossal amount of money every year to his master as "upkeep fund" of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons. He is a wretched guardsman of the lowest class, indeed. No Tae-u, on his part, has nothing to grumble about, feeling satisfied if he is seated at the post of "chief guard" of the watch house called "Chongwadae" in reward for his service.

To be engrossed in moves for division and war on the orders of outside forces—this is the duty of the South Korean puppet clique.

If the South Korean authorities truly want peace and security on the Korean peninsula, they must not take issue with the fellow countrymen, crying for inspection on the fictitious nuclear facilities of the North, but pay a due attention to inspection of the more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea which are more than enough to annihilate the Korean nation and call on the seven-nation summit to make the U.S. nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea.

U.S. Nuclear Claim 'Far-Fetched'

SK2406073291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 24 Jun 91

["Far-Fetched Argument That Cannot Go Down With Anyone" —KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The United States is claiming in a far-fetched manner that an international "nuclear inspection" should be made in the North's areas in order to remove "nuclear threat," spreading a false rumour that the North is "developing" nuclear weapons.

This is the topic of a NODONG SINMUN commentary today, which says:

This is a shameless claim of provocateurs who, bereft of reason, clamor about something that actually does not exist and make no scruples of anything on that pretext, if it is for meeting their insidious political ends.

Far-fetched argument and caviling is a habitual method which the imperialists who seek domination and interference in other countries employ to conceal their sinister purpose and justify their policies of aggression.

It is an undeniable, stark reality that nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula today is coming not from the North which has no nuclear arms but from the South where more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons are stockpiled and furious nuclear war exercises against the North are being held almost every day.

If the United States had not deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, there would have been no danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, and if they had not stepped up nuclear war games, reinforcing nuclear weapons and facilities in South Korea, the situation on the Korean peninsula would not have reached a grave phase as it is today.

The nuclear weapons in South Korea must naturally be the first target of nuclear inspection.

The U.S. authorities' far-fetched claim and caviling is an immoral and anachronistic behavior that does not become the United States which prides itself on its "civilization" and "leadership ability."

It could work in the past, but it cannot go down with anyone today when the masses of the people have emerged masters of their destiny, masters of the world.

Daily Warns of Danger of 'Imperialist Forces'

SK2206051191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 22 Jun 91

["Lesson of History Cannot Be Forgotten"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today run articles on the lapse of 50 years since fascist Germany started a war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

The signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The officers and men of the Soviet Army and people rallied behind the Communist Party fought a valiant fight, displaying heroic self-sacrificing spirit and patriotism, defeated fascist Germany, defended the motherland, saved the people from the danger of fascist enslavement and greatly contributed to the victory in the second world war.

The feats of the Soviet Army and people remain in the memory of the world people.

Although half a century has elapsed since fascist Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, it gives a serious lesson that as long as imperialist forces exist, mankind can never feel at ease and peace cannot settle down on this planet.

There still remain in this world war forces dreaming of world supremacy and their manoeuvres are getting wanton.

The United States is building armed forces and resorting to aggression and war, crying for "a new world order."

Even today when the Warsaw Treaty has been dissolved, the United States is strengthening NATO by forming a quick reaction force against the trend toward detente.

The United States, having deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea, is frequently staging nuclear war exercises and bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

It has become all the clearer that the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are not only a threat to the Korean people but also the source of menace to peace and security in Asia.

If the imperialists continue along the road of aggression and war, forgetful of the lesson of history, they will meet the same doom as fascist Germany did.

The signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

Although fascist Germany employed most brutal means and methods to wipe the socialist Soviet Union off the globe, the Soviet people won the final victory through a heroic anti-fascist struggle.

The historic victory of the Soviet people was a brilliant result of the superiority of the socialist system and the indomitable stamina and the unexampled self-sacrificing spirit of the Soviet party and people closely united as one.

EC 'Trade Pressure' on South Reported

SK2106153491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 21 Jun 91

["Pressure on South Korea To Open Market"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The European Community (EC) is putting trade pressure on the South Korean authorities, a radio report from Seoul said.

The EC is urging South Korea in real earnest to open the financial market in such form as expansion of the business sphere of foreign banks in South Korea.

The EC demands that South Korea apply to it the principle of retroactive protection of the intellectual property which is now applied to the United States, and is pressuring the South Korean authorities to liberalise the import of commodities.

The authorities' market opening under the economic pressure of the U.S. imperialists has resulted in bringing South Korea's trade deficit with the United States to one billion dollars in the first four months of this year and deepening the dependence of finance and producing other negative consequences.

The South Korean authorities find themselves in a more difficult position under the market opening pressure from the EC.

CPRF on South Government's Arrest Campaign

SK2206042891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] denounced the No Tae-u ruling group's frantic roundup campaign against patriotic student organizations and democratic organizations in South Korea.

The CPRF Secretariat in its Information No. 594 issued on June 21 fully exposed the fact that the fascist clique, greatly dismayed at the South Korean people's struggle in May, launched surprise attack and search operations against university campuses and democratic organizations in June, arresting hardcore members of the fighting organizations at random.

The information says:

The South Korean military fascist clique are these days getting hysteric in the arrest campaign for the purpose of arresting and smashing piecemeal hardcore members of patriotic student organizations and democratic organizations, disrupting and paralyzing their activities so as to check their anti-"government" struggle and prolong the remaining days of the military fascist dictatorial system.

However, this is a ridiculous and foolish daydream.

As long as the U.S. imperialist domination and subjugation continue and the military fascist dictatorship of the "Sixth Republic" exists the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy will grow fiercer in South Korea.

If one hardcore member is arrested, another will grow to be a hardcore member succeeding him and the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students and people will continue to gain strength in the future, too.

The information expresses the belief that the South Korean students and people of broad strata will continue unremittingly waging their just struggle for independence, democracy and reunification in defiance of the fascist clique's suppression.

Reports on Visit of Indonesia's Alatas Continue

Kim Yong-nam Speaks at Reception

SK2206091791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Speech by Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign minister, at a reception in Pyongyang on 20 June in honor of Ali Alatas, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, on an official goodwill visit—read by announcer]

[Text] We acknowledge that Your Excellency Minister's visit is another great opportunity for inspiring the development of relations between the two countries.

We are satisfied with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Indonesia are being developed well with each passing day, and we will work to enhance this toward a higher stage in the future.

Under the leadership of the respected His Excellency President Suharto, the friendly Indonesian people today are achieving the nation's unity, cohesion, and reconciliation by applying to all fields pancasila, the principle of the state and social activities, and are achieving many results in the work of guaranteeing the nation's political stability.

The Korean people sincerely congratulate this and hope that there will be greater results in your people's work to carry out the Fifth Five-Year-Plan.

In pursuing an independent foreign policy in external relations, your government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the basis of the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Your country is striving to establish a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia and is making efforts to ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. We express support and firm solidarity with this.

Our people today are moving forward with the invincible faith which is in accordance with the socialist road that they have chosen. The superiority of our style of socialism, which is centered around man, is being further enhanced due to the extraordinary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and due to our people's might, which is firmly united around the single-hearted unity of the party and the leader.

Our people's consistent desire is to prevent the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula; to guarantee solid peace; and to achieve Korea's reunification as soon as possible. This is an acute issue which is directly related to Asia's overall peace.

From the standpoint of Korea's situation, we acknowledge that reunification must be realized by establishing a confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems, and two governments.

Recently, the Government of our Republic took the initiative of deciding to enter the United Nations. Such a measure is to overcome new barriers being created in the road toward reunification. This measure is currently receiving wide support from the world over.

In this opportunity I express gratitude for your government, which is always expressing great interest and showing sympathy in our people's reunification cause.

Today's situation desperately demands the adherence of the principle and ideology of the Nonaligned Movement and the further enhancement of its role. As one of the senior member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, Indonesia is making efforts to strengthen and develop it. We will actively cooperate with the Indonesian friends to make the Nonaligned Movement more vital so that it may discharge its mission in these times.

I am of the conviction that the respected his excellency foreign minister's visit will bear good fruit. At this reception where the sentiment of friendship is overflowing, I propose to drink a toast to further develop friendly and cooperative relations between the people of Korea and Indonesia; to the long life of the respected His Excellency President Suharto; to the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and to the health of all the comrades and friends who have gathered here.

Alatas Speaks at Banquet

SK2206075991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Speech by Ali Alatas, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia at a reception arranged for him by the DPRK Government on 20 June; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] I, first of all, express thanks to you for having extended a kind and warm welcome to us. I am very pleased to have visited the beautiful DPRK.

Relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Indonesia have been established for a long time. Relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Indonesia are more briskly developing. We are paying the current visit to more deeply and extensively develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. We hope that on this occasion, we will widely exchange views with Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam not only on the development of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation but also on various regional and international problems.

The current global situation is rapidly developing. Such a phenomenon is also taking place in the Asian-Pacific region, where Korea and Indonesia are located. Therefore, I think that it is necessary for us to exchange views to jointly assess such changes and to take common steps and measures.

First of all, an issue that Korea and Indonesia must closely cooperate to deal with as they did in the past is the nonaligned issue. The DPRK has always played very constructive and positive roles in the Nonaligned Movement. Indonesia, just like any other members of the Nonaligned Movement, welcomes the DPRK's formal UN admission. I think that relations of cooperation between our two countries have developed with your country as an observer at the United Nations and that such relations of cooperation will further develop when your country formerly enters the United Nations.

The Indonesian nation and Government have always paid particular attention to the achievements which the DPRK has brought about in national construction. Under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the Korean people have already brought about great achievements in national construction by thoroughly implementing the chuche idea, their man-centered philosophy which attaches importance to the people's roles. Indonesia, too, based upon pancasila, their philosophy, and the 1945 Constitution, has carried out national construction with the idea of letting the people become a driving force in state activities and letting them take credit for achievements therefrom.

There are various obstacles to our country's construction. Therefore, we request assistance from very many countries. Still, such assistance will in no way affect our independent, positive foreign policies.

We think that our current visit is taking place at a very appropriate time. We think that during this visit great achievements will be brought about in further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between your country and our country and, in particular, promoting close economic and trade relations. I firmly believe that prospects for the development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are very broad and bright. I firmly believe that relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop. I propose a toast for the long life and good health of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, and the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Kim Il-song Receives Alatas

SK2206104591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Ali Alatas, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, and his party, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Indonesian Ambassador to Korea R. Muhamed Muharam Sumadipraja.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The foreign minister presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Kim Il-song Receives Message From Yasir 'Arafat

SK2206052591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a solidarity message from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, supporting the DPRK's proposal for national reunification and its stand on U.N. membership.

In the message, Yasir 'Arafat expresses full support and encouragement to the proposal for founding a confederal republic put forward by President Kim Il-song and the DPRK's decision to enter the United Nations.

The DPRK's stand toward U.N. membership is supported and encouraged by all the forces of the world that love justice, freedom and peace because it represents the desire and purpose of the Korean people for the reunification of their country, he stressed.

He bitterly denounced the nuclear blackmail of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique who are threatening peace and security in the Korean peninsula and Asia and laying a grave obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea, keeping a large stock of nuclear weapons and staging nuclear war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Lao Delegation, Koreans in Japan Group Arrive

SK2206154091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Commission for the External Relations of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) headed by Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the LPRP and vice-chairman of the Commission, arrived in Pyongyang today.

A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Chom-sok, vice-director of a department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and a delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan under the federation of Korean Credit Association in Japan of Chongnyon headed by Chong Che arrived in Wonsan on June 21 for a visit to the socialist homeland.

Hungarian Party Leader on Impressions of Visit

SK2206110591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Jun 91

["Socialism of Korea Is, Indeed, a Peculiar Socialism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Pozsonyi Attila, vice-president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who had visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, told a KCNA reporter that he has learned well through the reality of Korea that her socialism is, indeed, a peculiar socialism.

The Korean people have made really great achievements in building the party and the country in many years under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, he noted.

He said he deeply felt the advantages of the socialism of Korean style, seeing the Korean school youth and children learning at modern grand buildings such as Kim Il-song University and the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace to their heart's content and bringing their wisdom and talents into full blossom.

He continued:

Today the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] is shaping independent lines and policies suited to the conditions of its country and leading the revolution and construction.

The WPK enjoys unquestioned support and trust of the popular masses for its genuine popular politics and the party and the masses are firmly united as one.

Today Korea has become an invincible country where the leader, the party and the masses are closely united with one ideology and purpose.

The Korean people continue to build socialism successfully, rallied closely around Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Yi Chong-ok Receives Departing Ugandan Envoy

SK2106152991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Vice-president Yi Chong-ok today met and conversed with Ugandan Ambassador E.P. to Korea William W. Rwetsiba who paid a farewell call on him at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku was on hand.

Yi Chong-ok Receives Equatorial Guinean Envoy

SK2106153291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Lino Sima Ecua Avomo, newly-appointed Equatorial Guinean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, presented credentials today to Vice-president Yi Chong-ok.

Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku was present on the occasion.

After receiving the credentials, Vice-president Yi Chong-ok had a conversation with the ambassador.

Report on North Pyongan Machine Industry

SK2106151991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—North Pyongan Province has a developed machine industry.

The province which is situated in the northwestern part of Korea produces machine tools, construction machines, combustion machines, mining, transport and general machines.

Its machinebuilding centres are Nagwon, Kusong, Pukjung, Tongrim, Unsan and Kujang.

The Nagwon machine complex is an enterprise specializing in the production of construction machines.

The first cranes and water pumps were made at this complex in the 1950s in the country. Now it produces turret cranes, excavators and other construction machines and large equipment to be sent to different branches of the national economy including oxygen plants and water pumps.

Diesel engines of different sizes produced at the Pukjung machine complex are greatly contributing to the development of the nation's transport and fisheries.

Kusong City is one of machine tool producers.

Highly-efficient machine tools of scores of kinds including lathe "Kusong 3" are turned out here.

A new machine tool base which will produce quantities of uptodate machine tools is under construction here at present.

Besides, the province puts out mining machines, measurement appliances, tools, bearings and so on.

Tools of Unsan brand are popular in many countries.

The central industry accounts for 78.6 percent of the province's total industrial output value, of which the machine industry 25.8 percent.

The machine industry has made a rapid development, with the result that at the end of last year it increased 16.7 percent up on 1985 in terms of output value.

KCNA Review of 22 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK2206060491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a letter sent to the great leader President Kim Il-song by Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.

France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, arrived in Pyongyang to pay a state visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, says the press.

Papers inform the readers that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish" is studied and disseminated in different countries.

NODONG SINMUN devotes one whole page to an article headlined "High Display of Communistic Traits is Great Pride of Our Socialism," which says that what is holding a brilliant place in the feats performed by our party is that our party has enhanced the ideological and moral world of our people to a new higher stage and turned our society into a society of justice and harmony where communist traits prevail.

Papers report that thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were conveyed to units which had set examples in supporting the Komdok Mining Complex and the Musan Mining Complex and to Pak Won-sim's family of the Koan Railway Squad of the Chongju Railway Corps.

NODONG SINMUN editorially calls for dynamically stepping up socialist construction our own way.

Paddy and non-paddy fields are being tended with good care on cooperative farms as demanded by the chuche-based method of farming, says the press.

Papers report that talks were held between the DPRK and Indonesian foreign ministers and vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met with the delegation of the U.S. International Security Council.

Papers carry an obituary of Song Kwan-cho, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the WPK, published by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Papers report that the Korea team booked a berth in the quarterfinals at the sixth world youth soccer championships and Portuguese media reported about the games of the Korea team.

Sin Won-sik, a South Korean resident in the U.S., defected to the northern half of Korea, says the press.

Papers give gists of statements given to the press by leading officials of social organisations in support of our just stand set out in the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 594 denouncing the South Korean authorities for suppressing the patriotic student organisations and democratic organisations.

The U.S. imperialists staged a provocative aerial nuclear war exercise, according to papers.

NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary denouncing the South Korean puppets for asking the United States and Japan to include a demand for "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK in the declaration of the seven-nation summit of the West to be held in London.

Printed in papers are an account of an International Conference of Jurists on Human Rights in South Korea held in Paris, the statement on the human rights problem in South Korea and the nuclear inspection problem on the Korean peninsula, the emergency resolution for the release of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the resolution for the release of Yim Su-kyong which were adopted at the conference.

It is reported in NODONG SINMUN that the general secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, the All India Trade Union Confederation and others in different countries supported the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK.

Papers in their articles stress that the lesson of history must not be forgotten on the lapse of 50 years since fascist Germany started a war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

It is reported in papers that Comrade Jiang Zemin inspected the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY recently published an article entitled "Let Us Maintain People's Democratic Dictatorship and Oppose and Prevent 'peaceful transition'."

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that the Zimbabwean president outlined the development of health service and education of the country, an all-union scientific symposium was held in Moscow to mark the 50th anniversary of the start of the armed invasion of the Soviet Union by Fascist Germany and the economy is developing in the Philippines.

KCNA Review of 24 Jun NODONG SINMUN

SK2406073991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today gives frontpage prominence to photo-illustrated reports that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, greeted His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, and that talks were held between President Kim Il-song and President France Albert Rene. Given in the paper are reports that President France Albert Rene presented gifts respectively to President Kim Il- song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The paper carries the report that President Kim Il-song arranged a banquet in honour of President France Albert Rene and speeches made by President Kim Il-song and President France Albert Rene at the banquet.

It is reported in the daily that gifts were sent respectively to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by President Habyarimana Juvenal of the Republic of Rwanda.

The paper conveys words of the South Korean people highly praising the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Appearing in the paper are the account of a national meeting commemorating the 45th anniversary of the promulgation of the historic law of labour instituted by President Kim Il-song and the report of Choe Yong-nim, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, at the meeting.

The daily reports that the Central Committee of the WPK sent a message of greetings to the 7th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the WPK received a message of solidarity from the 7th congress of the Communist Party of Syria.

Given in the paper is an account of a seminar on the chuche idea held in Nigeria.

The paper comes out with an article headlined "It's Great Pride for Our People To Have Fine Youth Educated and Reared by the Party."

It is reported in the paper that a national indignation meeting of working people was held in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, on the "Jun 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" and a starting meeting of the "march of international solidarity for supporting Korea's reunification" and an inaugural meeting of the month of solidarity with the Korean people were held in foreign countries.

The paper informs the readers that the Korea team played with Brazilian team in the quarterfinals at the Sixth World Youth Soccer Championships.

The paper reports about a DPRK-U.S. joint meeting held in Panmunjom to settle the question of the remains of U.S. soldiers.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed unending military provocations simulating an aggression on the north.

A commentary of the paper denounces the arbitrariness of the U.S. imperialists in trying to force "nuclear inspection" on us.

The paper prints an appeal issued by organisations in West Europe supporting the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK.

The paper conveys world public voices denouncing the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the deployment of the nuclear weapons there.

The paper reports that Premier of the State Council of China Yi Peng outlined the question of protecting world environment, the Egyptian president flailed Israel and the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran called for a large-scale Islamic action against the United States.

The paper deals with U.S.-Israel military tieup growing tighter.

"Western Economy Going Over To Decline From Stagnation", is the headline of an article of the paper.

South Korea

North Asks CSFR, Poland's NNSC Withdrawal

SK2206053391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea has asked two members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), which oversees the Korean Armistice, to withdraw from the commission, a ranking diplomatic source said Saturday.

The two nations refused, however, as they see their representation on the commission as an "international obligation" that cannot be altered unilaterally, the source said.

The North Korean Government called in a Polish Diplomat stationed in Pyongyang on June 6 and asked Poland to withdraw from the supervisory body, formed to guarantee full implementation of the truce treaty following the Korean War (1950-53).

He said a similar request was made of Czechoslovakia, which countered that any change in the commission must be agreed on by all three signatories to the 1953 armistice—China, North Korea and the United Nations Command.

Poland and Czechoslovakia established diplomatic ties with South Korea Nov. 1, 1989 and March 22, 1990, respectively.

Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, when asked if it was possible his country would withdraw from the commission, said: "No. A treaty is a treaty."

There were reports recently, denied by the South Korean Foreign Ministry, that South Korea and the United States have agreed to dissolve the NNSC, which comprises Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Foreign Ministry said the body must be "maintained until a permanent system for peace (is set up) on the Korean peninsula."

U.S. Senator Arrives; Meets With Yi Sang-ok

SK2206025291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—U.S. Sen. Bob Smith (R-N.H.) flew into Seoul on Saturday to receive the remains of 11 American servicemen listed as missing in action during the Korean war.

North Korea is to turn over the remains to Smith at the end of talks on U.S. prisoners of war and MIAs at the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone June 23-24.

Shortly after his arrival in the morning, Smith paid a call on Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok. It is not known what they discussed.

Smith is expected to meet Kang Sok-chu, North Korean deputy foreign minister, at Panmunjom and discuss the issue of improving ties between Washington and Pyongyang.

North Returns Bodies of 11 U.S. MIA's

SK2406040791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0356 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, June 24 (YONHAP)—North Korea returned 11 bodies of American soldiers missing in action during the Korean war (1950-53) to a U.S. delegation headed by Sen. Bob Smith Monday at the truce village of Panmunjom dividing the Korean peninsula.

It is the third time that North Korea handed over remains of American victims of the Korean war to the United States since the Armistice was signed in 1953. The first hand-over was on Aug. 17, 1954, and the second on May 28, 1990.

After a brief ceremony in the southern side of the Joint Security Area in the Demilitarized Zone, the remains were sent to the U.S. air base at Osan south of Seoul, where they will again be transported to a U.S. Army institute in Hawaii for identification.

Yi Song-ho, a member of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly and vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, represented the North Korean Government in the process of turning over the bodies.

North, U.S. To Form MIA Returns Commission

SK2406075091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, June 24 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States agreed in principle Monday to form a joint commission to locate and hand over the remains of American soldiers listed as missing in action during the Korean war.

The agreement came in talks between Sen. Bob Smith (Rep.-N.H) and North Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu at Tongilgak Pavilion in the northern part of this truce village, according to Yi Song-ho, vice chairman of the North Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Smith and Kang met for one and half hours from 8:30 a.m., Yi said.

It was the first time a U.S. senator had met with North Korean officials in this border village. After the talks, North Korea handed over the remains of 11 American MIAs to the delegation.

Both Smith and Yi said the two sides would soon hold talks to discuss the character, scale and operational details of the joint commission.

If created, the commission will be the first official channel of dialogue between Washington and Pyongyang, which do not have diplomatic relations.

It was the third time that North Korea returned the remains of American MIAs. Other transfers took place in 1954 and 1990. The Korean war lasted from June 25, 1950, until 1953, when an armistice was signed.

Seoul Consulting U.S. on North's Nuclear Plants

SK2206115891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea is consulting the United States and Japan about taking joint steps against North Korea's nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities, which are directly related with the manufacturing of nuclear weapons, government sources said Saturday.

North Korea is very likely to refuse international inspection of its nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities even after it signs the nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the government is negotiating with the U.S. and Japan so that the two countries demand North Korea repeal its nuclear reprocessing facilities as a precondition for normalizing bilateral relations.

The government will deliver the position to the United States and Japan during a tripartite consultation to be held in Washington on June 23-24.

A government official said that Japan has reserved its position on nuclear reprocessing facilities in North Korea.

The United States has made it clear that its position was that North Korea sign the nuclear safeguards agreement without any condition, faithful fulfillment of the agreement and renunciation of the reprocessing facilities.

The South Korean Government has said that all North Korean nuclear installatiions should be inspected by the IAEA but reserved its official position on nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities in North Korea.

No Tae-u Interviewed on Nuclear Weapons, Trade

SK2406023291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Los Angeles, June 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u has described recent calls for the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from his country as "meaningless" and said China, the Soviet Union and the United States would discuss nuclear arms reductions.

No, in a lengthy interview in the June 23 editions of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES to commemorate the fourth anniversary of his June 29 declaration of reforms, said he did not foresee rapid improvement of U.S.-North Korea relations.

"I am aware of the recent discussions about creating a nuclear-free zone in the Korean Peninsula. But in my view, it is meaningless to talk about declaring a nuclear-free zone in Korea alone. For the Korean Peninsula to be protected against a nuclear threat, the neighboring countries of China and the Soviet Union must be free of nuclear weapons.

"To exclude this factor and talk only about U.S. nuclear weapons in (South) Korea—and I am not aware of whether they exist here—is not logical.

"The three countries that possess nuclear weapons (in this region) should get together and discuss the reduction of nuclear weapons. That, I think, is more logical."

North Korea's recent decision to apply for U.N. membership alongside South Korea "means a change" that remains to be seen, the president said.

"... North Korea, however, has not altered its militant isolationism and has yet to show signs of positive change in favor of reduced tension and durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.... The military threat from the North has not changed in any substantial way," he said.

"Therefore, I do not foresee any rapid improvement of U.S.-North Korean relations in the near future. Improvement of Japan-North Korea relations, I think, will also depend on how far the North will go in changing its attitude."

Touching on his visit to Washington July 1-3, No said he and President George Bush would have "a wide-ranging exchange of views" on the emerging order in Asia for security, cooperation, peace and prosperity.

South Korea's trade surplus with the United States has turned to a deficit, and No said he hopes to attain equilibrium by the end of the year.

"For 10 years, we have had a trade surplus with the United States... It reached a peak of 9.6 billion in 1987, and we have been trying to correct the situation.... It has continued to shrink—to 2.4 billion in 1990.

"The latest statistics show that Korea's trade with the United States during the first four months of this year registered a deficit of 1 billion. It is the result of our mutual efforts to balance trade.... By the end of the year, trade is expected to attain equilibrium."

No, whose term in office ends in February 1993, said his Democratic Liberal Party will nominate his successor by "about next February" and insisted he will stay out of the process.

"I will not be the one to nominate the candidate of the Democratic Liberal Party... He will be chosen through democratic procedures according to the party constitution."

Regardless of the outcome of the presidential election, to be held late next year, No said, "it is no longer possible even to imagine military intervention in politics."

Effort Against North's Nuclear Capability Noted

SK2406052091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0455 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will not let up in its efforts to prevent North Korea, which reportedly has two or three atomic piles and nuclear recycling plants, from developing nuclear weapons, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Monday.

Yi, in a rare direct comment on North Korea's nuclear capability, said Seoul welcomed and noted favorably Pyongyang's announcement that it intended to sign the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] nuclear safeguards accord.

"North Korea continues to link the unconnectable, the obligation of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) with its pre-set conditions such as denuclearization of the Korean peninsula," Yi said in a speech at the National Defense College.

Such conditions made North Korea's intentions "unclear," he said.

"The government will fully confirm that North Korea acquiesce to complete inspection of all its nuclear facilities and continue its diplomatic efforts on stopping Pyongyang's development of atomic weapons," Yi said.

North Korean roving Ambassador Chin Chung-kuk told the IAEA earlier this month that his country would sign the safeguards accord. There have been conflicting remarks by leaders in the North on whether the signing is conditional or unconditional.

Yi emphasized the importance of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), whose third ministerial meeting is due here in November.

"South Korea, as a chairnation, has been given the authority to hold consultations with the so-called three Chinas—the mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan," Yi said.

All three hope to join APEC, with China insisting that Beijing is the only recognized government of the three.

"If a consensus is reached, these countries' attendance at the November meeting is possible," he said.

He set forth four major directives for South Korea's foreign policy—a regional security system tying together South Korea, the United States and Japan; a new line of diplomacy to achieve Korean unification; joining together economically advanced nations; and fully exercising the rights and responsibilities of a member of an international society.

Stressing the importance of economic advancement, Yi pledged active Korean leadership in APEC and determination to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) this year.

Poland's Prime Minister Bielecki Finishes Visit

Visits Samsung, Lucky Goldstar

LD2206025591 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 21—Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, who is paying an official visit to South Korea, met with Korean President No Tae-u and talked with Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik on Friday.

The Korean side thanked Bielecki for the support Korea received from Poland in its effort to join the United Nations and for Poland's commitment to the work on 1953 ceasefire.

Prime Minister Bielecki gave president No Tae-u a message from President Lech Walesa in which the Polish leader accepts invitation to Korea and invites President No Tae-u to Poland.

The Korean president decorated Mr. Bielecki with the highest Korean order of diplomatic merits.

During the economic talks Bielecki told Prime Minister Chong Won-sik he supported Samsung's application for a 50 million dollar credit from the Korean Government to finance the development of telephone network in a southern Polish province of Opole.

On his part, the Korean prime minister will encourage large South Korean investors to develop contacts with Poland and the Polish side to intensify promotion of Polish products in the Korean market.

Also on Friday, Prime Minister Bielecki met with representatives of the Hyundai concern which plans to invest in computer and household appliances production in Eastern Europe, Poland included.

Prime Minister Bielecki also met with representatives of the Lucky Goldstar Company who were interested in Poland's economic situation and her economic relations with the West and the Soviet Union. Goldstar is going to set up a joint venture in Poland. Mr. Bielecki also visited Samsung Electronics Co. plant in Suwon, outside Seoul.

Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jerzy Makarczyk and Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok signed an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik proposed signing a cultural agreement to live up to the developing political and economic relations which started when both countries established diplomatic relations in 1989.

Gives Farewell News Conference

SK2206054691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki said Saturday that giving the leaders of South Korean conglomerates information about Poland was one of the most important achievements of his visit to Seoul.

Also important was that the two countries agreed they are both responsible in setting the framework for bilateral cooperation, he said.

Bielecki, in a farewell news conference wrapping up a three-day visit to Korea, stressed the common experience and shared objectives of Seoul and Warsaw.

"Both Poles and Koreans know the bitterness of losing their sovereignty, and both have experienced the results of war, the expansion of totalitarianism and the division of the world into two separate blocs," he said.

"Both countries hold as fundamental the belief in two principles—political democracy and market freedom."

Bielecki is the highest Polish official to visit South Korea. The two countries established formal ties on Nov. 1, 1989.

He signed a bilateral pact on avoidance of double taxation during his stay and concluded an agreement to appoint two senior government officials to oversee development of Korea-Poland economic cooperation.

The prime minister said he realized during his visit that there was a "vacuum" of information about Poland in Korea.

Despite the presence of a Korean Trade Representative Office in Warsaw, he said, data about Poland "were absolutely unknown" among top business managers in Seoul.

"The vacuum (of information) between the level of representative office in Warsaw and top management was conquered by our visit, not by the transmission of information from the bottom to the top," he said.

"I am sure that today the top management of 'chaebols' (business groups) is very different than it was some days ago," Bielecki said.

In meetings with President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, he discussed deepening scientific, political, economic and cultural ties and agreed to remove visa requirements in the near future.

"It was the most important for me..., during my meeting with the president, that we agreed that we are responsible for the general framework for cooperation," Bielecki told reporters.

One of the economic achievements was that the two countries decided to look for opportunities to operate in third markets, Bielecki said.

Departs for Japan 22 Jun

LD2206173991 Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22—Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki wound up here on Saturday a three-day official visit to South Korea and left for Japan.

At a press conference before his departure, Bielecki stressed Poland had already achieved significant successes in its transition to a market economy. He also appealed to foreign investors to come to Poland on a larger scale.

"Poland intends to become a full member of the EC still before the end of the present decade," the prime minister said.

During his unoffical visit to Japan, the Polish premier will meet with his Japanese counterpart Toshiki Kaifu, minister of international trade and industry Eichi Nakao and representatives of Japanese economic circles and parliamentarians.

No Tae-u May Meet With Yang Shangkun in U.S.

SK2406130791 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 24 June that the ROK Government has been arranging ROK-Chinese summit talks to be held when President No Tae-u visits New York in late September to deliver a keynote address at the UN General Assembly.

A relevant government official said: "Leaders of many countries are scheduled to deliver a keynote speech at the United Nations in September. President No may successively hold summit talks with some of them." He also said: "One of the leaders whom the government is considering is Chinese President Yang Shangkun."

This official concerned also said: "The Chinese side expressed an affirmative response to ROK-Chinese summit talks. However, no discussion has taken place on the details of such summit talks." He also said: "If ROK-Chinese summit talks are held, they will provide a stepping stone for accelerating relations between the two countries, as the ROK-Soviet summit talks in San Francisco did."

It was learned that President No Tae-u is planning to visit New York on 22 September, to deliver a keynote address on 24 September, and to return home on 25 September and that his itinerary will be flexibly adjusted depending upon his meetings with leaders of various countries.

This official also said that, in addition to a meeting with President Yang, preparations have been under way to arrange the fourth summit talks with Soviet President Gorbachev and talks with other leaders.

This official also said: "Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok is planning to visit New York on 17 September to deliver an address on the acceptance of UN admission and to hold ROK-Chinese foreign ministerial talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to discuss the normalization of bilateral relations."

In connection with the speculation that ROK-Chinese summit talks will be held in September, an official concerned of the ROK Foreign Ministry released a statement on 24 June saying: "This is completely groundless."

This official also said: "We want ROK-Chinese summit talks. However, the Chinese side does not want such summit talks for fear that they may make North Korea uncomfortable." He also said: "Our policy is not to hasten the normalization of relations considering the Chinese side's position."

Express Mail Service To Begin With Cuba

SK2406124891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1145 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea will open Express Mail Service (EMS) with Cuba on June 1 [as received], the Communications Ministry said Monday.

The mail service will be made via Frankfurt, a spokesman for the ministry said.

It is the second time for South Korea to launch the service with the countries that have no diplomatic ties with Seoul. Korea opened the same service with China in 1990.

Cuba's joining will bring the number of foreign countries maintaining EMS with South Korea to 86. General mail services are under way with 167 nations, almost every country except North Korea, the spokesman said.

No Tae-u Views Local Council Elections

SK2306134491 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0047 GMT 22 Jun 91

[President No Tae-u's speech at a Chongwadae cabinet meeting on the results of the large unit local council election—live]

[Text] First of all, I will talk about the outcome of the large unit local council elections and the direction that the national administration will take.

With the completion of the local council elections in small cities, counties, and wards of special cities which were held last March, and with the local council elections of cities and provinces, just completed, the era of local autonomy will now be completely open.

Most important, I fulfilled the last promise—one of the eight points for democracy—which I had announced in my 29 June declaration. As a result, I felt deep emotion at realizing a framework for a democratic system.

Above all, the results of this election clearly show the desire for stability felt by the great majority of the people. The candidates of the ruling party, the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], won many seats in most municipal and provincial councils nationwide, including Seoul, large cities, local medium and small cities, and agricultural and fisheries regions. This shows how much the people desire stability in the country.

It is the first time in election history that the ruling party has won an overwhelming victory in Seoul, the capital. In addition, it is very uncommon in election history for the ruling party to win such firm support and confidence.

I extend deep thanks to the people who supported and encouraged the government and the ruling party. I will, with a more modest attitude, make the utmost efforts to realize the people's desires.

The government and the DLP should never think that the people supported them merely because they did well for the people. Nor should they be complacent with the results of this election. As is shown in the election results, the government and the ruling party should clearly understand what the people truly desire. The government and ruling party should regard the election results as placing a heavier responsibility on them and as a stronger prod, expecting them to confidently promote the task required by the times and the people. Thus, they should sustain the promotion of reform on the basis of stability.

We should share in the pleasure of the beginning of the era of a new local autonomous system through this very free and fair election. We are also confident of the bright future of the development of democracy in our country.

Even though the competition between the political parties fanned an overheated competition for votes, and even though some candidates conducted unfair campaigns, resorting to using money, our people at high levels sternly turned against such activities with a mature democratic consciousness. Thus, I think that this election was a quiet, orderly and fair election, which cannot be compared to past ones.

Even though the local council elections were conducted on two occasions, economic experts believe that these elections have not had an adverse effect on food prices or the economy. Thus, I believe the elections were fair.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express respect to all the people for attaining a brilliant (?landmark) in the history of our democratic Constitution.

Now, through concerted efforts among the people, the government, and political figures, we should use this as a firm basis for fair elections. On the basis of this, we should resolve to sustain this new political atmosphere.

Next, I will talk about how we should realize the desire of the people and settle urgent tasks for them. Not with an easygoing attitude since the elections have ended, but with the attitude that the elections have just begun; the government and the ruling party should do their work.

By reading the people's desires, ranging from regional civil issues revealed in the election campaigns to the issues of state affairs, the government should, according to the people's desires, unhesitatingly reform what should be improved, and vigorously promote what should be done.

Among many tasks, a striking success should be effected in the following fields in order to reward the people's support. The government should correctly promote law and order so that all the people can be engaged in business without anxiety. The government should make efforts to strongly maintain social stability.

The 20 June elections were a clear answer to all the people regarding the series of demonstrations held by minority forces last month who wanted to overthrow the democratic system by violence. The elections responded to the actions of the forces who were creating a political and social crisis.

The government will resolutely deal with all acts of illegal violence, from the streets to the sites of labor disputes, and will eliminate the main roots of violent forces who wish to destroy the democratic system. At the same time, the efforts to correct the bad atmosphere and to build a clear and sound spirit in our society should be positively made by people from all social strata and by the government.

The government will concentrate on having the police, whose unity was shattered by the demonstrations, maintain the stability of the people's lives and try to create an atmosphere conducive to work by arresting people who are doing business after midnight.

People from all social strata should spontaneously participate in the campaign against social disorder, to build a new order and life. By doing so, they should try to develop a campaign on the national level to establish a correct view and morality suited to these times.

The government will make positive efforts to promote and develop potential growth in order to maintain constant development on the basis of strong stability, for the people's livelihood and for the economy. The government should also try to firmly maintain the stability of consumer and real estate prices, which worry the people. The government should strive to provide the sectors of the manufacturing industry with funds by properly regulating the currency to maintain stability. It should effectively promote the expansion of the roads, subway, and ports.

Next, I would like to comment on the direction of the development of local autonomy. The local councils have been formed in the various regional communities now. According to this, the people will govern the administration of the cities and provinces. Throughout the centuries, local autonomy has brought rapid democratization, autonomization, and decentralization to the various sectors which had adhered to the tradition of centralized power. Therefore, local autonomy will contribute to making our society change in structure and quality. Such a change should be oriented towards the practice of decentralization of power and of the economy. We should balance development of the country with development of the local culture.

At the very beginning of local autonomy, we should exert every effort to enable it to reflect its original ideology. By reforming the unilateral and undemocratic political structure and atmosphere, in which those above direct those below, our local autonomy should become the main political force, embodying true democracy with diversification and decentralization.

In order to do this, the local councils should not be tools of central politics. If the local councils become places of confrontation between the ruling party and opposition parties or a political ground, the unity and development of the rural communities will not happen. As a result, all the people will be victims of the confrontation because of the increasing separation and discord among the people.

The local councils should become the creative ground for developing the rural communities and raising the democratic forces by uniting various opinions in the regional communities.

From the viewpoint of the administration, a local autonomous system should provide an opportunity for a democratic administration in which power is divided. It also should provide an opportunity for the creation of an administration in which the policymaking process is open, according to a district's specific conditions and fields. This is precisely what we should do to develop the specific merits of each locality. In addition, this provides us with direction for enhancing the unity and effectiveness of a (?multifaceted) industrial society.

As I said in the joint conference of the party and the government on 28 May, the government should resolutely hand over the powers and functions of the central administrative organs to the local autonomous organs. It should quickly and systematically promote an administrative plan to increase the autonomy of the local government organizations.

The government should reform the system to expand local tax revenues, thereby increasing the self-sufficiency of local budgets.

The government, local autonomous organizations, local councils, and people of all social strata should pool their efforts to lead a local autonomous system to develop localities and the firm basis for a sound democracy.

Next, I will discuss the creation of a new political atmosphere. The 20 June election gave us the great pleasure of realizing a local autonomous system and of making progress towards democracy. This election also awakens our people to a heartbreaking reality. In this election, a very striking regionalism was revealed. This election shows that the division of regionalism has been widening recently. The government, the ruling and opposition parties, and all the people should be leaders in realizing national harmony, which is the supreme national task of this era.

I think that, through this election, the people have clearly expressed their views against such a political theory—one that encourages the notion of black and white and of confrontation, creates social chaos, and does not hesitate to do anything for party interests and strategies, rather than for the state and for the people.

Unlike the clean local council elections of small cities, counties, and wards of special cities, which were held in March, the local elections of cities and provinces were noisier, and obsolete activities occurred in some districts. This is owing to the participation of the political parties. The people, however, clearly turned against such phenomena, thus resulting in a fair election.

Not only the ruling and opposition parties but also all politicians should look straight at the reality, that the people's distrust in political figures is serious. Thus, I once again prompt them to make efforts to create a new political atmosphere.

In conclusion, with the 29 June declaration in mind, the process of democratization—beginning with removing the political ban on those who suffered under it, with removing the abnormal situation caused by oppression and power in all fields, and with realizing the desire to directly elect a president—has brought about great changes in our society and the country. Even though such a road has been arduous and accompanied by pains and a price for the people, we all can take pride as a people in carrying out democracy and living in a democratic society.

In addition, a political system, comparable to the economic development effected over the past 30 years, has been established. A framework for development, capable of carrying out a new leap, also has been established.

Now, we are standing at the crossroads of effecting a higher-level development by overcoming the June disturbances and by pooling the strength of the entire people.

Through a new local autonomous system, we should unite the strength of the people in order to hasten the national development and expedite peace and the reunification of this land.

The prime minister, all the ministers and I pledge to make every effort to meet the tasks given to the government by history and to live up to the people's expectations.

No Tae-u Urges Ruling Party Leaders' Unity

SK2406085791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u called for unity Monday in a meeting with the leaders of his party and told them to consolidate the Ruling Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] grip on power.

No told DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam, Co-Chairmen Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-Chun and floor leader Kim Yun-hwan that he would no longer tolerate factional feuds or other activities that damaged the party's image.

The party won 564 of the 866 local council seats in elections Thursday. Born in a merger of No's Democratic Justice Party and parties led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, the DLP is wracked with serious infighting.

All post-holders and ordinary members should make efforts so the party was managed in accordance with the party charter, No said, referring to rivalry for the DLP presidential nomination.

Ways should be found to minimize campaign expenses "in order to improve the climate for future elections," No said.

He instructed the DLP leaders to negotiate with the opposition on revising the election law and the political fund law, and told them to study ways to help local autonomy take root.

Opposition Leaders Resign After Election Defeat

BK2206064291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (AFP)—South Korea's main opposition was in disarray Saturday after the party's seven-member supreme committee and nine other party leaders resigned a day after the party suffered a stinging defeat in local elections.

Their resignations were handed to New Democratic Party (NDP) leader Kim Tae-chung who, however, did not attend the party's Supreme Committee meeting Saturday due to illness, his spokesman said. Mr. Kim was taken to a nearby general hospital, the spokesman said.

The NDP won a mere 19 per cent of the 866 contested seats in local elections of provincial and municipal councils, while President No Tae-u's ruling Democratic Liberal Party scored a landslide victory, grabbing a 65 per cent.

The opposition party spokesman said party leaders' mass resignation was done to take responsibility for the unexpected election defeat. One of the party Supreme Committee, No Sung-(?kwan) even called on the 65-year-old Mr. Kim to step down from the party top leadership this time to pave the way for a merger with the splinter opposition Democratic Party (DP).

DP leader Yi Ki-taek was similarly expected to resign on Monday to possibly facilitate the merger talks with NDP politicians, political sources said. Previous merger talks between Mr. Kim and Mr. Yi have ended in failure.

Meanwhile, a leading Seoul daily, TONG A-ILBO, wrote in an editorial that the NDP must be born again in order to survive as a main opposition party, and urged Mr. Kim to get rid of his one-man party leadership.

Lawmakers Urge Formation of Opposition Coalition

SK2206032591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—A rough road lies ahead of South Korea's biggest opposition party, traumatised by its devastating defeat in Thursday's polls, as pressure begins to grow within the ranks for a merger of all opposition forces.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the New Democratic Party [NDP], is silent on the sprouting rebellion as he looks for ways to salvage something from the trouncing handed to him by the electorate.

No matter how innovative, Kim's proposals are unlikely to satisfy the demands of progressive lawmakers for his retirement and the NDP's dissolution, followed by the formation of an opposition coalition.

Seven opposition lawmakers, most NDP assemblymen from Seoul, met Friday evening and agreed a united opposition was needed to contest next year's general and presidential elections.

The NDP is by far the biggest opposition party, eclipsing the Democratic Party [DP] and Minjung [Party of the Masses] Party, but it has no support outside the borders of the Cholla provinces.

A participant in the meeting said some of the NDP lawmakers would leave the party unless Kim retired.

Not the first, it is nevertheless the gravest direct challenge to the charismatic Kim's preeminence in his decades as an opposition leader. Kim is also the only person the opposition has with the stature to be a serious contender for the presidency.

Among the rebels are NDP Reps. Cho Yun-hyong, Chong Tae-chol, Kim Tok-kyu and Kim Chong-wan, former NDP Reps. Yi Chol-yong and Yi Hae-chan and DP Rep. Yi Chol.

They said that they would get more NDP lawmakers from Seoul constituencies to share their position and spread the idea in and out of the party. The DP is also expected to be buffeted by the wind of opposition unity.

On the list of DP lawmakers they plan to contact to swell their ranks are Yi Pu-yong, Pak Chan-chong, No Mu-hyon and Chang Sok-hwa.

NDP's Kim Tae-chung Offers To Resign 23 Jun

SK2406022591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung said Sunday he would resign as head of the main opposition New Democratic Party if it were the will of a joint meeting of party leaders and caucus on Monday.

"In connection with the election defeat, I hear various voices in the party, and I will resign if an expanded meeting of party post-holders and lawmakers decides it," Kim told YONHAP News Agency from his hospital bed.

Kim, the top figure in the nation's fragmented opposition, is in deep political trouble because of his party's miserable defeat in local elections last Thursday.

"I will hear the opinions of the party post-holders and then reveal my position. Whether I resign simply rests on the decision of the party," he said.

He added, however, that the final decision on his future will be made by a national party convention in July.

Church Allows Police To Stay at Cathedral

SK2206001891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Myongdong Cathedral, in an about-face, has allowed the police to stay round the clock on its compound to keep watch on an estimated dozens of wanted dissidents who have been holding up [as published] there for five weeks now.

The cathedral action was widely seen as a prelude to an anticipated withdrawal of its persistent opposition to the police arrest by force of the wanted.

At a press conference late Thursday night, the cathedral's senior priest Kyong Kap-sil said, "We have no further cause to block police entry because the dissidents have failed to keep their word."

He, however, said that the cathedral is still opposed to the police operation to forcibly take out the wanted dissidents.

"Our basic position is that the police is free to enter and stay at anywhere in the church compound, including the room where the dissidents are staying, unless they attempt to forcibly arrest the dissidents," the senior priest told the press meeting.

Among those wanted by the authorities are Kang Ki-hun accused by the prosecution of writing the controversial suicide note for his colleague Kim Ki-sol who self-immolated early May to protest the police's fatal beating of a Seoul college student Kang Kyong-tae.

Kang, claiming his innocence, previously said that he would surrender to the authorities after Thursday's local elections.

Kyong called a press conference Thursday night right after he visited and met Kang and his colleague dissident So Chun-sik.

Both Kang and So are staff members of the country's largest dissident organization, Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], which the prosecution contends instigated and organized weeks of nationwide antigovernment protests in the wake of the death April 26 of a Seoul college student at the hands of riot police.

When the senior priest met with Kang, he reportedly asked Kang to keep his word and to leave immediately now that the local elections have ended.

Kyong told Kang that he was occupying the church, rather than seeking asylum as he is staying there in spite of the church's request to leave.

Saying he heard that Kang plans to submit himself to the prosecution around next Tuesday, the senior priest said, "We can not wait till that time."

He stressed that the church compound is not "an extralegal zone."

The police has repeatedly sought the church's permission to send its forces into the compound to arrest the wanted dissidents.

But the cathedral had turned down the request, claiming that it is an age-old practice for the church to grant asylum for fugitives.

The police, however, in a flexing of muscle, has sealed the church in downtown Seoul with a record high thousands of riot police under the pretext to keeping the wanted from slipping out.

The senior priest expressed anger at the dissidents' repeated failure to keep their word by voluntarily leaving the church.

"We no longer feel obliged to talk with those who frequently eat their own words," Kyong told the press conference.

When some of the dissidents tried to drive about 30 detectives out of the church around 10:30 p.m. Thursday, Kyong stopped them, saying, "You don't have any right to drive the police out of here without our permission."

Then he told the police that they could stay there as long as they wanted.

In a strong-worded statement yesterday, the dissidents said that the church has deserted its religious conscience by making the "absurd" decision.

They said that they will indefinitely continue their sit-in at the church compound despite the cathedral's request to leave.

The dissidents are expected not to end their sit-in by next Saturday because they plan to hold nationwide antigovernment rallies today and next Saturday.

Kang Ki-hun Plans To Give News Conference

SK2206062991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—Kang Ki-hun, wanted by the police on suspicion of helping a dissident commit suicide, said Saturday he will report to the Prosecutor's Office on Monday.

Kang, 27, told reporters at Myongdong Cathedral, where he and about 30 dissidents have been holed up since May 19, that he would give a news conference before leaving for the prosecutor's office Monday morning and he would be accompanied by 17 lawyers.

Two are from a Catholic group, two from a Protestant group, five from a National Association of Lawyers, two from the main opposition New Democratic Party, two from the splinter Democratic Party, one from the Minjung [Party of the Masses] Party and three from a Seoul Association of Lawyers.

Han Sang-yol, co-chairman of an association of 55 dissident groups and wanted by the police, told another news conference at almost the same time that he and Yi Su-ho, executive chairman of the association and also wanted by the police, would continue their hunger strike until June 28 and leave the cathedral on June 29, when an antigovernment rally is slated.

Han and Yi have fasted at the cathedral for 10 days to protest the "strengthened heavy-handed rule of the government."

Han did not say what the other three people wanted by the police planned to do.

He said it made him sad that the church authorities had invited the police to enter the cathedral without waiting for him to answer a proposal that he go to hospital instead of the police station.

The police suspect Kang wrote the note left behind by activist Kim Ki-sol, who jumped to his death from a roof on May 8 in a ball of flame in protest over the fatal police beating of a student demonstrator on April 26.

The killing generated nationwide protest rallies and street clashes amid outrage against the governemt, but the public was alienated when students pelted Prime Minister Chong Won-sik with eggs and flour on June 3.

Whether Kang wrote the note or not is a grave question for the nation's dissident and student movement. If he is shown to have done it, as alleged by the prosecution, the public will be even further distanced from the dissidents.

The dissidents say they are ready to leave the cathedral at any time if the police lift their cordon and drop the six from the wanted list.

However, there is almost no possibility of the police doing so as the government wants to eradicate "leftist-leaning elements."

Detained on Leaving Cathedral

SK2406073691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—Kang Ki-hun was detained for questioning by the prosecution about the suicide of a colleague as he left the sanctuary of Myongdong Cathedral on Monday.

Under interrogation, Kang strongly denied he or Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], the umbrella dissident organization he works for as a section chief, had anything to do with the suicide of Kim Ki-sol, also a Chonminnyon official.

"I will resort to the right to remain silent in fighting the prosecution's illegal investigation, and then I will reveal the truth in court," Kang told a news conference shortly before he left the cathedral, where he had taken refuge a month earlier.

"If something new is released during the prosecution's investigation, therefore, it is overt proof that the investigation is being carried out by illegal means," he said.

A prosecution source said the investigation was focusing on the search for others involved in the suicide on the basis of speculation that there must be other abettors.

Kang had asked to meet with Hong Song-un, Kim's girl friend, who is under protective custody, so he could tell her the truth about who wrote Kim's suicide note, the source said.

The handwriting in an appointment book is central to a month-old argument between dissidents and prosecutors over who wrote Kim's suicide note. Kim jumped off a building in a ball of flame to protest over the fatal police beating of a demonstrator. The prosecution earlier announced that it suspected Kang had faked the appointment book before Chonminnyon handed it over to disguise the fact that he wrote the suicide note.

Though believed to have an important clue, Hong, who received the appointment book from Kim before his death, has not been seen by the press yet.

Whether Kang wrote the note or not is a grave question for the nation's dissident and student movement. If he is shown to have done it, as alleged by the prosecution, the public will be further distanced from the dissidents.

Survey Taken on Perceived Stability of Nation

SK2406034391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—Forty years later, South Koreans haven't gotten over the trauma of the Korean war and say the younger generation does not understand the conflict, a survey said Monday.

Close to half the 1,500 adults polled said the country was unstable, mainly because of political turbulence, and well over half said there was a chance of war on the Korean peninsula.

The findings were the results of a seven-day interview of 1,500 people 20 or older across the country June 10-16, except Cheju Island, by Dongseo Research Inc. on behalf of the Information Ministry. Similar surveys are held annually to commemorate the 1950-1953 Korean war.

Fifty-eight percent of the respondents were in their 20s and 30s, proportionate to the population distribution.

Sixty-seven percent said they were not yet over the hurt of the Korean war, or somewhat over it at best.

The younger generation does not have a correct understanding of the Korean war according to 61 percent of those polled. Young people do not know about the cruelty of the communists (36.3 percent), what caused the war (30.8 percent), that North Korea invaded South Korea (14.9 percent), and how the United States and United Nations helped South Korea (12.6 percent).

The security was unstable in South Korea, 49.3 percent said, and 64.5 percent said political instability was the main cause.

Fears of another war were shared by 61 percent, who said there was a possibility of a military conflict on the Korean peninsula, while 18.6 percent brushed aside the notion.

Evaluating the situation in North Korea, 41.8 percent said blind idolization of North Korea leader Kim Il-song was the most serious problem in the North. Next came transfer of power to Kim's son, Chong-il (16.3 percent), the economic plight (16.2 percent) and isolation from the world (13.1 percent).

They said the problems will soon be solved, with 81.5 percent saying the transfer of power will fail and 79.3 percent saying blind submission to Kim Il-song will also come to an end.

North Korea will attempt partial opening of its society, predicted 75.1 percent.

How would they go about improving inter-Korean relations? First, a reunion of separated families and free cross-border travel, said 29.3 percent. Next, suggested by 24.1 percent, was dialogue. Then came cultural and sports exchanges, 18.2 percent.

Burma

PRC Aviation Delegation Calls on Minister

BK1906143891 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Mr. (Zhang Pengxin), vice president of the PRC National Aviation Technology Import and Export Corporation, and his party called on Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare, at the Ministry of Transport and Communications at 1430 today.

During the meeting, frank and cordial talks were held on aviation matters of mutual interest, the expansion of flights by the Myanmar [Burma] Airways Corporation, and the sale of aircraft.

Also present at the talks were Dr. Tin Hlaing, director general of the Marine Administration Department; U Tin Maung Tun, managing director of the Myanmar Ports Authority; and responsible officials.

Thai Deputy Foreign Minister, Group Departs

BK2206141191 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] A Thai delegation headed by Mr. Wichian Watthanakhun, deputy foreign minister of Thailand, has left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon after paying a good-will visit to Myanmar [Burma].

The Thai delegation was seen off at the airport by U Ohn Gyaw, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Suraphong Posayanon, Thai ambassador to Myanmar; U Nyunt Swe, Myanmar ambassador to Thailand; senior departmental officials; and officials from the Thai Embassy.

While in Myanmar, the Thai delegation called on Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and held talks on bilateral matters with the Myanmar delegation led by U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister. On 18 June the two delegations signed a memorandum of understanding on demarcation of the bilateral border along Mae Sai River and Mae Ruak River on behalf of the two governments. The Thai delegation also visited the Shwedagon Pagoda, the Burma Red Cross Society, and the Institute of Foreign Languages.

The Thai delegation toured Yangon, Mandalay, Pagan, and Pegu.

Thai Military Delegation Leaves Rangoon

BK2206140391 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] A Thai delegation led by General Wichit Sukmak, deputy chief of staff of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Army, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon.

The Thai delegation was seen off at the airport by Major General Khin Nyunt, director of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence; Major General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon Military Command; Rear Admiral Than Nyunt, naval chief of staff; Major General Thein Win, Air Force chief of staff; Brigadier General Than U, advocate general; Brigadier General Myo Thant, director of Signals Corps; senior military officials; U Nyunt Swe, Myanmar [Burmese] ambassador to Thailand; Colonel Damrongsak Benjaphala, Army and Air attache of the Thai Embassy; and Captain Chuchat Kestsathira, naval attache of the Thai Embassy.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary Hails U.S.-ASEAN Cooperation

BK2406113491 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is keen to cooperate with ASEAN to fight the dadah [drug] menace. The move is important in preventing the menace from threatening regional stability. It is also an official recognition of the seriousness of the dadah threat. Dadah barons do not recognize borders and unless countries work closely they would not be able to stop the operations of the traffickers. Also traffickers can become a danger to the governments of countries where dadah is a major problem.

In Colombia, it can be seen how difficult it is even for the government and security forces to stamp out those involved. As such, more countries are beginning to see the need for international cooperation if the world is to be rid of the menace.

The move by the United States will also go a long way in further enhancing ties within the grouping and the country. It is difficult for ASEAN countries to fight dadah traffickers just from within their borders. The proximity of these countries to the so-called golden triangle has made them vulnerable to the criminal activities of traffickers. This is more (?so) given the bumper crop of poppy plants which has encouraged many an unscrupulous persons to make quick fortunes. Increased golden triangle heroin production is affecting Asian nations. Therefore, regional cooperation is necessary to combat the problem.

ASEAN has been very favorable to the United States for wanting to join hands to fight dadah. To this end, the ASEAN Secretariat could be one of the contact points for the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters in the U.S. State Department. By doing so, exchange of information on the international forces of the dadah trade could be further enhanced. From there, efforts by the authorities in various countries could be coordinated to capture these culprits.

For Malaysia, its tough stand against traffickers is also gaining recognition. Even some developed countries have come to appreciate its tough laws on dadah. Malaysia has for some years now been at the forefront of the global crusade against the dadah abuse. It has constantly sought international cooperation in the war against dadah. This is because it realizes that domestic action would not be successful without concerted international efforts. International cooperation was given a boost in 1988's Convention on Trafficking of Narcortics and Drugs in Vienna.

The conference encouraged countries to have laws to confiscate assets of known and convicted dadah traffickers. There was also a call for a network of bilateral arrangements to prevent dadah syndicates moving across borders to launder their ill-gotten gains.

Malaysia is now recognized as one of the few countries that has been able to arrest the problem from becoming unmanagable. Malaysia, by its tough action, has done the West a favor. This is because it has intercepted most of the heroin destined for the markets of the United States, Europe, and Australia.

The international war against dadah requires political commitment by all countries. There must be legislations, strict laws, and further educational programs at the national level to deal with the problem. Without effective international cooperation, problems associated with dadah could not be overcome.

There must be no further delay. Countries must start taking action now.

Citizens Advised To Carry Travel Documents

BK2106114791 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 Jun—The Malaysian Government today advised its citizens who go to Thailand frequently to carry proper travel documents because of a "change in attitude" by the Thai authorities.

Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, deputy foreign minister, said if people do this many problems can be avoided. He was referring to the arrest of 11 Kelantan forestry officials recently.

"In the past these matters were overlooked by the Thai authorities and our people residing along the common border could go in and out of the country without any problem. But the situation has now changed," he told newsmen after opening a course here today.

He reiterated that due to the change in Thai attitude, Malaysians from Perak, Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan must be absolutely sure that they carry the proper travel documents.

Datuk Abdullah also said that government officials should inform their heads of departments before making any trips across the Thai border. He said, "If government officials want to organize a group tour across the border, it is proper that they seek the advice of the police to avoid problems."

When asked by newsmen whether or not the government wants to take action against the Thai authorities, he said that the Thai Government acted within its legitimate power and they have the right to change their attitude.

"We are more consistent in our handling of problems because we deal with them case by case and do not intend to make sudden policy changes," he said.

Cambodia

Reports on U.S. POW's Called 'Lies'

BK2206124491 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1205 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 22 Jun (SPK)—The Government of the State of Cambodia called "lies" the reports alleging that there are "two U.S. prisoners of war in Cambodia."

A press communique released today said, among other things:

"The Government of the State of Cambodia would like to declare that not a single U.S. prisoner of war is currently being held in Cambodia.

"For humanitarian reasons, lately we have spent much time, resources, and money on the search for the remains of Americans believed to be missing in Cambodia, and we have already handed over to the U.S. Government the remains of eight persons.

"Our search continues and we hope to find more of them.

"The reports published by certain mass media saying that there are two U.S. prisoners of war in Cambodia are groundless lies."

Leaders See Off Hun Sen for SNC Meeting

BK2206054091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] At 0800 on 22 June, the delegation of the Supreme National Council [SNC] from the State of Cambodia, headed by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Phnom Penh to attend the SNC meeting to take place in the Kingdom of Thailand.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and both vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission and of the National Assembly; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of Agriculture; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of National Defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as other members of the party Central Committee, ministers and directors general and their deputies, and several leading cadres from the institutions at the central level and in Phnom Penh City.

Hor Namhong Interviewed on Thailand SNC Meeting

BK2106063991 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0509 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 21 Jun (SPK)—"We are ready to discuss any question capable of shortening the road to peace," declared Hor Namhong, Cambodian minister of foreign affairs, concerning the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Phatthaya, Thailand, scheduled for 24 June.

Here is the full text of the interview exclusively accorded to SPK by the head of the Cambodian diplomacy:

Question: Mr. Minister, what are the topics that will be raised for discussion at the forthcoming SNC meeting in Phatthaya?

Answer: We ready are to discuss any question capable of shortening the road to peace. We are determined to make this meeting produce another landmark in the rapprochement of our points of view in order to bring about genuine mutual trust, without which it would be hard to settle anything at all.

In this connection, I think that the agreement between Samdech Sihanouk and Comrade Hun Sen in Jakarta constitutes a good starting point which would create favorable conditions for the the settlement of other issues that remain to be settled.

Question: And if a certain faction continues to reject it?

Answer: That faction should then bear responsibility before the people and international opinion. Do not forget that in Jakarta and in other capitals people most warmly welcomed the Sihnaouk-Hun Sen agreement regarding it as a great step forward.

Question: Lately, it has been demanded here and there that pressure be brought to bear on the Phnom Penh government. What is your opinion?

Answer: Allow me to stress one more time that all decisions concerning Cambodia must be taken in Phnom Penh by the government of the State of Cambodia, and nowhere else.

We accept no pressure, wherever it might come from.

Heng Samrin-Led Delegation Departs for SRV

BK2306053891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] At 0800 on 23 June, a high-ranking delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, left Phnom Penh—at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee—to attend the Seventh CPV Congress to be held soon.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of agriculture; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Control Commission; Comrade General Sin Song, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh municipality's party committee; Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy minister of National Defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as other members of the party Central Committee, ministers and directors general and their deputies, and several leading cadres from the institutions at the central level and in Phnom Penh City.

The charge d'affairs of the SRV Embassy to the State of Cambodia, Comrade (Tran Hung), was also present.

PRACHEACHON Hails CPV Congress Opening

BK2406074191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Jun 91

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Warmly Hail the Seventh Congress of the Fraternal Communist Party of Vietnam"]

[Text] In an atmosphere in which the concrete achievements scored in the first step of the Communist Party of Vietnam's [CPV] renovation line are being supported by the broad masses, today, the fraternal Vietnamese motherland is solemnly opening the Seventh CPV Congress.

This is an important political event reflecting the CPV's lofty sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and people.

Through the high-ranking delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] led by General Secretary Heng Samrin which is attending the congress, the Cambodian people extend their sincere welcome and best wishes to the congress for it to achieve success in line with the great aspiration and sacrifice of the Vietnamese party, army, and people who have strived resolutely, thus causing the spirit of renovation to take genuine shape and achieve concrete results in the Vietnamese land.

For four days, from 24 to 27 June, 1,176 delegates to the congress, representing over 2 million party members among cadres and people from all walks of life, will mobilize the clear-sighted intellect of the entire party so as to discuss and evaluate, in a scientific and all-round manner, the results of the implementation of the political lines in line with the Sixth Congress resolution emphasizing an all-round renovation of the social life.

The congress will draw upon all good experiences and shortcomings for setting forth targets for improving economic tasks for the next five years, 1991-95, even more effectively and in line with both the situation inside the country and the world at large by linking the expansion closely with the renovation results.

The congress will continue to expand the good qualities which are new factors. They will do so by firmly maintaining the orientations for the period of transition to socialism, blending concrete strategy with flexible tactics, and enhancing democratic socialism. They will also expand these qualities by further implementing renovation work in all aspects thoroughly and simultaneously, and in particular by using economic renovation as the core for socioeconomic development in the next five years and up to the year 2000.

The immediate tasks are to stimulate the masses to expand the spirit of patriotism, national pride, self-assistance, mastery, and sense of independent creativeness in production. All these should be done on the basis of reducing inflation, ensuring basic stability, and improving people's livelihood. Consolidation of the firm unity within the party and relations between the party and people will also accomplish these tasks.

The congress will [words indistinct] party statutes and elect new party leadership with an aim of consolidating and expanding the party leadership role in leading the country to surmount all tests and trials. In so doing, it will strive to maintain and develop socioeconomic stability while strengthening political stability and all tasks to defend the nation and ensure security, consolidate and expand international relations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and mutual interests, and thwart all negative and unhealthy phenomena, thus leading the country toward firm (?peace).

By firmly adhering to the CPV's spirit of valiant revolutionary struggle pioneered by President Ho Chi Minh, the cause of renovation will definitely continue to advance and achieve new and greater victories for the prosperity and happiness of Vietnam and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The Seventh CPV Congress will become the beacon for implementing the policy of renovation in Vietnam with greater and more realistic successes.

The Ho Chi Minh motherland will certainly achieve a new face under the beacon of the resolutions of the Seventh Congress.

Heng Samrin Receives SRV, Lao Delegations

BK2106075191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 June at the former royal palace, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, granted an audience to the delegation of the SRV's Defense Ministry—led by Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and deputy defense minister—and the delegation of the Defense Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic—led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-ngason, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy defense minister—which paid a courtesy visit to him. The two military delegations participated in the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and the army-people solidarity day at the invitation of the State of Cambodia's Defense Ministry.

On that occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin extolled the great achievements fulfilled by the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos at this stage of transition in conformity with the resolutions defined by the Sixth CPV Congress and the Fourth LPRP Congress. He briefed the two delegations on the multifarious developments—in the State of Cambodia during the past more than 12 years—which are inseparable from the material and moral assistance and support of the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

In their replies, Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang and Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-ngason highly valued the successes achieved by the CPAF in the military campaign against the enemy during the 1990-1991 dry season. The two delegations also pledged to further strengthen and safeguard the relations of solidarity and friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the three countries—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—eternally.

Visit Defense Ministry Officials

BK2106073391 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0521 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 21—On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed

Forces (June 19) and the Army-People Solidarity Day, delegations of the party and government and mass organizations called on officials of the Ministry of National Defence of the State of Cambodia.

The party and government delegation was led by Um Sarit, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and first vice president of its Organization Commission, and the mass organization delegation by Min Khin, secretary general of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

In a cordial conversation with the officers, the delegations praised the heroic struggle of the Cambodian Army against the enemy's perfidious moves and plots for safeguarding the achievements of the Cambodian people over the past 12 years. They also spoke highly of the Cambodian Army's capability in assuming the tasks of national defence after the total whithdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers.

They expressed gratitude to the officers, soldiers, war invalids and fallen combatants who had made great sacrifices for the cause of national defence.

On the same day, the visiting delegations of the Ministries of National Defence of Vietnam and Laos respectively led by General Tran Van Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and by Lieutenant General Chummali Sai-gnason, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, also called on officials of the National Defence Ministry here.

Delegations Depart

*BK2206071691 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0435 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 22—Delegations of the Defence Ministries of Vietnam and Laos left Phnom Penh Thursday after attending the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces (June 19) and the Army-People Solidarity Day.

The delegations, which were respectively led by General Tran Van Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and by Lieutenant General Chummali Sai-gnason, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, were seen off at Pochentong Airport by Lieutenant General Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defence of the State of Cambodia.

Lao Ambassador in Phnom Penh Thongsoukhoun Phounsavan and charge d'affaires to the Vietnamese Embassy Tan Phong were also present.

While here, the delegations were received by Heng Samrin, secretary-general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, and visited the exhibition organized by the Defence Ministry of the State of Cambodia to honour the tradition day of the Cambodian Army.

Chea Sim Receives Development Group Chief

*BK2406084191 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0458 GMT 24 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 24—National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim received in Phnom Penh last Saturday Jerome Kanapa, president of the Association for Development of Relations with Cambodia (ADRAC).

Speaking to his guest, Chairman Chea Sim recalled the destruction of all national institutions by the genocidal polpotists (the Khmer Rouge) during their rule over Cambodia from 1975-79. He also told the guest of the efforts of the Phnom Penh government in the national reconstruction over the past 12 years.

The Cambodian leader thanked all friendly countries and international organizations for their assistance to the Cambodian people in their national rebuilding.

In reply Jerome Kanapa said his visit was aimed at examining the possibilities of building a school and a hospital in Prey Veng Province and developing a factory in Kompong Som City.

The ADRAC president left here June 24 ending his six-day visit to Cambodia.

ADRAC is a non-governmental organization of France which now has an office in Cambodia.

Joint Logging Venture With Japan Expanded

*BK2206071491 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0430 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 22—Cambodia expects to sell 5,000 cubic metres of timber and sawn wood to Japan this year as against 7,000 cubic metres sold in the past two year.

So far it has achieved nearly half of the target as the sawmill at Prek Phneou, in the northern suburb of Phnom Penh, which is run by the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, has promoted sawn wood production for sale.

The joint venture on timber production between Cambodia and Japan started in 1989 when the Japanese lumber trading firm Okada Co. Ltd. signed a contract with the "Prek Phneou" sawmill on wood production. That year Okada transferred technology to the mill for raising its capacity to 100,000 cubic metres a year.

In the near future, the mill, which becomes the biggest in Cambodia, will change its name to the Cambodia-Okada Joint Venture Company at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture. The new company is expected to have an investment of 5.5 million U.S. dollars, with the Tokyo-based company holding 40 percent and the Cambodian Forestry and Wildlife Department under the ministry the remaining 60 percent.

The joint venture also plans to start building a log-processing plant at the end of this year and complete it in May next year for producing floor materials from pine trees.

50% Drop in State Rice Purchases Reported

BK2206070891 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0426 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 22—This year the Trade Service of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, has fallen short of its target of buying 30,200 [metric] tons of rice from the local farmers as the latter had a poor harvest of the monsoon rice crop, an official of the provincial trade service said.

The service has so far achieved only 56 percent of the yearly target for buying rice from the local farmers, or 10,870 [metric] tons less than the same period last year from November 1989 to May 1990.

Trade services throughout the country usually start buying rice from farmers in November when the monsoon rice harvest begins.

Only the districts of Chikreng and Sot Nikom made the biggest rice purchase with nearly 3,500 [metric] tons each.

However, the official said, Siem Reap Province ranks second only to Takeo which has bought [metric] 21,300 tons of rice from farmers. Last year, Siem Reap's Trade Service bought 29,050 [metric] tons of rice and 7,320 [metric] tons of husked rice from the local farmers out of a plan of 37,000 [metric] tons.

The Ministry of Trade recently made known that only 24 percent of the yearly target for rice purchase had been obtained by late May because of the poor harvest of the 1990-91 monsoon rice crop. It said the volume of rice purchased by the state from late last year amounted to 98,200 [metric] tons, dropping by 50 percent compared with the period from late 1989 to June last year.

Defense Minister Tie Banh Interviewed

BK2006142191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Interview with Cambodian Defense Minister Tie Banh by Khanh Toan, correspondent of the "Vietnamese People's Army" radio program, and Tran The Tuyen, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN correspondent; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] The people and the People's Armed Forces of Cambodia are joyfully celebrating the 40th anniversary of the glorious founding of the Issarak Army, 19 June. On this occasion, could you comrade minister speak of the process of unit building and growth of the Cambodian People's Army over the past 40 years as well as its historic lessons of experience?

[Tie Banh] Since the 1930's, faced with the brutal oppression and exploitation by the colonialist aggressors, the Cambodian people have, in coordination with the national liberation movement of the fraternal Vietnamese people, risen up against the aggressors for national salvation and for regaining freedom and independence. Since then, our people have continually risen up until 19 June 1951 when a united army called the Issarak Army was founded during a mass rally in Kompong Tramung village, Sre Ambel District, Kampot Province—now known as Koh Kong. It was the foreruner of the present-day Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]. In the initial stage, though equipped with rudimentary weapons such as knives, axes, and crossbows, the Issarak Army fought heroically, built its prestige among the people, and launched many effective attacks on the enemy resulting in many weapons seized. As time went by, this army quickly grew in all respects and served as a backbone for the revolutionary movement to motivate the entire people to fight for national liberation.

Over the past 40 years, together with the people, the CPAF has fought heroically against all enemies of the nation and is now a reliable army of the entire people in the cause of national defense.

In close coooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers, the CPAF, together with its entire people, fought and scored the 7 January 1979 victory that saved the people from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocide.

During the 1984-85 dry-season, the CPAF, in cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers, defeated the enemy's activities in the western border area, thus opening up a new turning point for the Cambodian revolution. In particular, during the 1989-90 and 1990-91 dry seasons, following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers, the CPAF joined with its entire people in foiling the enemy's dark schemes of setting up two zones of control and two administrations in Cambodia.

During these two dry seasons, the army and people of Cambodia put out of action thousands of enemy soldiers with many of them listed as defectors, resulting in numerous enemy weapons, ammunition, military materiel, tanks, and large artillery pieces captured. This was the victory of the spirit of patriotism and love of the people by the cadres and combatants of the Cambodian People's Army. It was also a victory of the strength of national unity under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. Such a victory was made thanks to valuable lessons of experience garnered from the leadership role of the Indochina Communist Party which was later renamed the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party—the precursor of the present-day KPRP—which is the factor that decided all victories of the Cambodian revolution.

It is the KPRP that has guided and educated the CPAF both in terms of morale and fighting determination during times when it was victorious as well as when it was betrayed, thus making it more loyal to the country and people.

We constantly affirm the nature of the CPAF as that of a revolutionary army which works for the people and is absolutely loyal to the fatherland. It is due to this that during the course of its combat action, our CPAF has always received sincere assistance from the people. In response to this love, in every area throughout various battlefronts, our people's army has always played a key role in the all-people movement to fight the enemy and has joined with the people in fulfilling all the assigned missions assigned to us by the KPRP. This is precisely the integrated strength, the integrated force, and the integrated measure of the all-people great unity bloc.

A lesson of specific importance is the combat unity and alliance among the armies and peoples of the three fraternal countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. This is one of the factors deciding the existence and growth of the Cambodian People's Army and the Cambodian revolution.

The army and people of Cambodia will never forget this lesson of special militancy and friendship.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Issarak Army, on behalf of the party, the state, and the People's Army of Cambodia, we would like to express our gratitude for the wholehearted and disinterested assistance given by the party, the state, the people, and the People's Army of Vietnam, particularly by the Vietnamese army volunteers of various generations who have sacrificed their blood and bones as well as their assets for the independence and freedom of the Cambodian people and for the victory of the Cambodian revolution. Our thanks also go to the party, the state, the people, and the people's army of the faternal country of Laos.

We pledge to eternally maintain this special militancy and friendship which has been painstakingly fostered and nurtured by those senior leaders of the Indochina Communist Party such as President Ho Chi Minh, (Son Nguot), and Kaysone Phomvihan.

[Correspondent] How have such historic lessons of experience been adapted and developed in the Cambodian People's Army in the present stage?

[Tie Banh] The factor governing the party's comprehensive leadership over the Armed Forces has been asserted by the Cambodian People's Army as a principle. From this conception, right from the years 1977-78 when the Cambodian People's Army was being rebuilt, we have attached specific importance to party-building in the army. As a result, starting off with a few dozen party members, the CPAF now has thousands of party members. The party's leadership system in the army has been built from the central down to the grass-roots levels. The regimental level now has a grass-roots party committee while each company is led by a party chapter. Party and political activities in the Armed Forces have been given constant attention. This is part of regular efforts to teach cadres and combatants about the nature of a new-style army aimed at improving their fighting will, their sense of responsibility, and their loyalty to the party, the fatherland, and the people.

Thanks to the satisfactory implementation of this task, the Cambodian People's Army, although having to fight and work under difficult and complex conditions, has always clearly upheld its character as a revolutionary army and has satisfactorily fulfilled all its assigned missions. Wherever it goes, it has always won the trust and respect of the people. On various major battlefields like Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Seam Reap, and Kompong Thom, the CPAF has closely associated itself with the people, thus creating an integrated strength to counterattack the enemy with high results. The people have helped troops transport their food provisions and ammunition and dig their combat trenches. They have also served as guides for troops in combat to defend their areas of responsibility.

We have always educated our troops about the special solidarity and friendship among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. This is an important factor and also a tremendous strength that has created all the victories for the three fraternal countries during combat, construction, and national defense.

The Cambodian army and people of various generations will never forget the sacrifices and the meritorious deeds done by the people and the People's Army of Vietnam for the Cambodian revolution.

The army and people of Cambodia are dutybound to preserve and develop this great source of strength in their cause of national construction and defense.

[Correspondent] As the world public has highly welcomed the initiatives and the great efforts of the State of Cambodia to join with the Cambodian opposition factions in building a Cambodia with genuine peace and national concord, could you comrade minister provide an assessment of the initial results obtained in realizing these goals?

Over the past 12 years, the CPAF has always heightened vigilance and remained combat ready to fight for defending the fatherland and the peaceful life of the people. And more than anyone else, the CPAF has always had an earnest desire to see its people lead a peaceful and stable life so they can build the economy and develop a bountiful and happy life. To meet this lofty aspiration, the party and the Government of the State of Cambodia have sought every way possible to end the war so as to free the people from suffering.

Recently, the Government of the State of Cambodia actively responded to a call by the UN secretary general and the cochairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia for a voluntary cease-fire which was to begin on 1 May 1991. The CPAF has seriously responded to this call, whereas, the Cambodian opposition factions have further intensified their military activities. They have launched constant attacks on various Cambodian villages and hamlets and on the Cambodian People's Army. They have arrogantly sent their troops, weapons, and ammution deep inland and committed numerous crimes against the Cambodian people.

For instance, from 0800 to 1400 on 4 May 1991, they fired approximately 1,500-2,000 heavy artillery rounds at the Damrei mountain area and at the northeastern part of the (Sarean Thock-Ca Nong) area of Battambang Province. On the same day, they also lobbed 200 artillery rounds at various areas along Route 10 in Battambang Province. Subsequently, on 24 May 1991 they fired more than 5,000 artillery rounds to threaten various military bases manned by Cambodian troops in the area surrounding Treng and inside Battambang Province. In Kampot, on 13 May 1991 they mustered some 200 men to attack (Dam Prong) District. These are just a few out of hundreds of incidents which show that they have violated the call for a voluntary truce, thus exposing their own evil designs. Despite this, they are loudly claiming that they have scrupulously complied with the call for a truce.

According to initial statistics, during May 1991 alone—when the voluntary truce started—they committed 114 violations. This is a 38-fold increase over April. They conducted as many as 39 artillery barrages, launched 14 ground attacks, and made 12 surreptitious intrusions into various hamlets for robbery and troublemaking. Considering this fact, one can assertively say that Pol Pot has never had any intention of ending the war with a political solution. On the contrary, he is happy to see the Cambodian people suffer and be killed. He has yet to renounce his scheme of overthrowing the Cambodian Government and bringing the genocidal regime back to Cambodia for a second time.

Given this fact, we categorically declare before the world public that the Pol Pot clique should take full responsibility before history for the crimes they committed. The people's army and the CPAF will consistently resolve to foil all the schemes and tricks of those reactionary forces aimed at undermining peace and national concord in Cambodia and will support the efforts made by the State of Cambodia to bring an end to all armed conflict and restore genuine peace and national concord in order to build an independent, happy, and prosperous Cambodia with national love.

Defense Minister Addresses Army Day Meeting

BK2106132391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Speech by Defense Minister Tie Banh at the Phnom Penh meeting on 29 June to mark the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the Army-People Solidarity Day—recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the joyous historic celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and the day of solidarity between the army and people, I, on behalf of the entire CPAF, would like to express sincere gratitude to the party, government, and front for esteeming us to be so important in the revolutionary process. We are extremely touched and will remember forever Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin's remarks, full of sincere sentiment and praise, saying that the steady growth of the CPAF is of enormous pride for the entire party, and that only the State of Cambodia's present armed forces are capable of effectively blocking the dangerous return of the genocidal regime that the Cambodian people have abhorred and already ousted. This is certainly a great honor for the CPAF, which is striving to defend and rebuild the motherland.

Respected presidium, beloved comrades, and friends: In the struggle against the enemies for the defense of the nation and the peace of our citizens, our CPAF's cadres and combatants have, shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly Vietnamese People's Army, pursued the fine tradition of the Issarak Army in surmounting all kinds of difficulties and obstacles to defeat all manner of enemies. Now we are able to fully assume the task of defending our motherland. However, since the liberation of 7 January 1979 to now, our struggle against the genocidal danger for the rebirth of the nation has been, and remains, tenacious, involved, decisive, and vigorous. The people and the CPAF have painstakingly conducted activities everywhere from lowland regions to jungle- covered, mountainous areas along the western border, and from the northern border to the coastal areas in Koh Kong Province; all against the genocidal alliance, for the cause of the motherland and people. All of our cadres and combatants are clearly determined to carry on a sustained struggle for the sake of the people and motherland. During our struggle, over many months and years we have made all sorts of sacrifices for the cause of the nation and people, and our CPAF have steadily taken over every battlefield, showing the ability to control the military and security situation, establishing normal life, dispelling the people's worries, and increasing their confidence in the new regime.

Today on the celebration of their 40th anniversary, the CPAF are extolled by the party and state as an heroic army. This celebration of the CPAF's 40th anniversary reminds us of the great achievements of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] that has at all times led, educated, looked after, and assisted us with a view to making us strong and capable of upholding the spirit of struggle for the sake of the nation's interest and serenity. We are ready to make all kinds of sacrifices for the people [words indistinct] and are resolved to bring to success the tasks entrusted to us by the people. This we will do whatever the length of time, the complexity of the tasks, the number of obstacles, or the dangers in different areas, whether border areas, islands, townships, or the rural and remote mountainous areas where the living conditions are difficult [words indistinct] in which the tasks should be performed. The honor conferred on our CPAF's cadres and combatants on this occasion reminds us of the hardships faced by Buddhist monks, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and children [words indistinct], and the noble actions of the state authorities and mass organizations—at all levels and in various localities in the rear of the fighting zone—which have always paid attention to the living conditions of the combatants' families. This has created favorable conditions for our stable position on the battlefield, thereby bringing all the tasks to a successful conclusion for the nation and people. These victories are the result of the close solidarity and unity of our CPAF's cadres and combatants—both male and female—with the people under the victorious leadership of the KPRP, together with the unbreakable relations of solidarity among the three states—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—and the major friendly countries worldwide. This glory is also the fruit of the great sacrifices [words indistinct] fallen, wounded, and disabled combatants who have ardently struggled, bravely devoting their lives to the cause of liberating and defending our cherished land of Angkor. Our success also stems from the tremendous involvement of the revolutionary militant families that have sacrificed their beloved husbands and children from one generation to another, contributing to firmly building a strong CPAF.

Respected presidium, beloved comrades and friends: The steady growth of the CPAF, which had the edge on every battlefield during the last dry season, is evidence of the undeniable utter defeat of the genocidal alliance on the military battlefield. Our forces' position of strength has made the revolutionary struggle undergo a rapid change, particularly in the diplomatic field. Even the Cambodian revolution has made headway in all fields, the party and the State of Cambodia's Government, with goodwill in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem, have welcomed the voluntary cease-fire appeal—launched by the cochairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia and the UN secretary general—which brought about the June meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Jakarta. The party and government have advised the CPAF from all units to show self-restraint with all sincerity aimed at promoting mutual trust toward achieving a political solution to the Cambodian problem, thereby putting an end to the suffering of the people who have been ruined by the protracted war for more than 12 years. [Words indistinct] have zealously supported the goodwill stance of the State of Cambodia's Government which has accepted to effectively implement the voluntary cease-fire until a political settlement for the Cambodian problem is reached. By all means, all the parties concerned should stop providing military aid to the contending Cambodian parties. We are absolutely opposed to every violation by the genocidal regime of [words indistinct] of the State of Cambodia's Government and the 1 May 1991 appeal launched by the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN secretary general.

In the face of the more tenacious, complicated, and decisive struggle due to the stubborn nature of the genocidal alliance which has conducted all manner of perfidious maneuvers to topple us by force of arms and in order to properly respond to the considerable care provided by the party and state and the people, on behalf of the entire CPAF, I would like pledge to the meeting:

1. To closely unite with the people under the party's leadership and to transform this unity into a combined national force so as to further successfully implement in all circumstances the strategic objective defined by the fifth party congress [words indistinct] and every decision made by the party Central Committee.
2. To heighten fighting vigilance with a view to thwarting all acts of violation committed by the enemies, and to defending our positions of strength on the battlefields along the border and inside the country.
3. To block at all costs the dangerous return of the genocidal regime to Cambodia.
4. To defend the social gains, national sovereignty, and rights to self-determination of the Cambodian people.
5. To bring to success all that is implemented in accordance with the strategic resolutions adopted by the party and people in this new stage of struggle.
6. To uphold self-reliance and self-confidence to surmount all difficulties so as to achieve every task defined by the military and political congresses in 1990 and 1991.
7. To strive to build up the Armed Forces materially and morally so they will be worthy of being the new-style army of the people and the sharp instrument of the party, thereby defending the party and the new regime and the security of the people under all circumstances.
8. To strengthen and expand the relations of national and international solidarity, in particularly the relations of solidarity and friendship and cooperation in all fields among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and all the friendly countries worldwide.

Under the correct leadership of the KPRP, we—the Armed Forces, which is the party's sharp instrument—wish to pledge again that as far as the genocidal Pol Pot regime still exists, we will continue to be combat ready to fight with a view toward safeguarding peace and security for the motherland and the people.

Son Sann Interviewed on Thailand SNC Meeting

BK2106094191 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, prime minister of the Cambodian National Government, and member of the Supreme National Council, by unidentified station correspondent on 16 June; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a representative of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. My respects to Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], prime minister of the Cambodian National Government [CNG], and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. First of all, I would like to thank your excellency the president for granting me this second interview following the Jakarta meeting. The VOK newsroom has learned of the decision to hold the meeting in Phatthaya City, Thailand, instead of Surin Province on 24 June. Could you mention any of the issues to be discussed at this SNC meeting in Phatthaya? What results do you expect from the coming meeting?

[Son Sann] I would like to express my deep thanks to the VOK which on many occasions has allowed me to have intimate conversations with my Cambodian compatriots in Cambodia, along the border, and abroad. Before answering your question, I would like to tell you this: All compatriots in Cambodia might not have kept count, but should know that so far, thanks to the countries that are friendly to our Cambodian people, the four Cambodian factions have met for seven times in Indonesia. The compatriots might not have counted and thought that it was just a few times. But, I would like to inform you that they met seven times in Indonesia, twice in France, once in Bangkok after last year's meeting in Jakarta, and once in Japan. There have been no clear results from these seven, nine, 10, 11 meetings. Now Thailand is so kind to help us again by allowing the four Cambodian factions to meet in Phatthaya under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. As I have learned, the four factions have already agreed to this. Therefore, this meeting will be held among the Cambodians.

So, to answer your question, I would like to say that I have good hopes. I hope that this time, since the Cambodian compatriots in the four factions must know by now that the superpowers and the whole world have become bored with the fact that the Cambodians have not come to terms, if we, the Cambodians who are going to meet once again, cannot show the world that the Cambodians can reach mutual understanding and can make the needed concessions, then I think that we will not be able to attend the coming UN meeting in September. This means that the world will certainly forget about us.

Another point is that there are more urgent problems than ours in the world. While several years have elapsed, our problem has still not been solved only because the Cambodians have not come to terms. There are some important, more urgent problems in the Middle East, Africa, and East Europe. By then, I think that the superpowers, as well as all the rich countries that are currently kind to us and think about us, will surely forget us because they will certainly be busy with other problems. That is one point.

A second point is that as we all know, the European countries plan to help us. This begins with Japan which has announced since the Paris conference that when peace is achieved, Japan will help rebuild our country. If we do not come to terms this time by making concessions to show them that we can move forward, finally the rich countries that have set aside money for helping us will certainly use that money to help countries in Africa, the Middle East, and East Europe where there are many problems that need their help. As all compatriots know, the Soviet Union alone needs $100 billion to rebuild its economy. You should understand all of those significant points. The rich countries will aid the Soviets with $100 billion. If it takes a long time for us to reach mutual understanding, then by the time peace returns, the rich countries will have no more money to help us with. Therefore, all compatriots, please understand that our country is in ruins, thus we need help. All compatriots should think this way. This is why I have hope in our meeting in Phatthaya.

I hope that all our Cambodian compatriots are ready to show at this meeting among the Cambodian factions under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that we can reach understanding, we can make whatever concessions are necessary toward each other, so that the five big powers and all of our international friends will agree to hold the meeting of the coordinating committee in Paris. After that they will hold the Paris conference in order to resolve the Cambodian problem before September. As I said earlier, in September there will be a meeting at the United Nations and other problems will be discussed there, thus leaving the task of discussing the Cambodian problem more or less to the Cambodians.

At the meeting in Phatthaya, if we can settle some problems among ourselves, showing that we can make headway, we will gain some momentum and the big powers will agree to hold the meeting of the coordinating committee. Immediately after that they will hold the international conference to settle the Cambodian problem before September so that our Cambodia will regain lasting peace.

[Correspondent] Thank you, your excellency. Could you please confirm the issues to be discussed at the coming meeting?

[Son Sann] As you know, one is the problem that has not yet been settled in Jakarta, and that is the problem of the vice chairman. As for the chairman, everyone has agreed to let Samdech Norodom Sihanouk become the chairman. At the meeting in Phatthaya, there will be no problem about this because the samdech has agreed to be an ordinary member among the 12. As far as I know, the four Cambodian factions have agreed with this and proposed that the samdech preside over this meeting. That was quite a great success. Second, there are some problems that we can settle, such as the Angkor Temple issue, and the release of the compatriots who have been detained since 1979 for committing no other crime than a political offense. That will be good because the world will see the Cambodians restore their unity and our Cambodians will understand each other and easily compromise.

There are some other problems that we can also discuss at this meeting under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. I and the three other factions, the four factions, will propose that these problems be entered on the agenda. As I know, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will also try his best to persuade the four factions to compromise so that we can make progress. If we can move forward, I expect that immediately after the meeting of the coordinating committee in Paris, the Paris conference will certainly be held before September when the UN meeting is to be held.

[Correspondent] Thank you, your excellency. I think that before each meeting, many Cambodian people wait eagerly to hear about it. Therefore, before this meeting, could your excellency make any further comments for the information of our Cambodian compatriots and VOK listeners?

[Son Sann] I dare not confirm what we will discuss in Phatthaya because we, the four Cambodian factions, have not yet met. However, I have hope that this time we will be able to make progress. Under the leadership, chairmanship, and through the skillful mediation by Samdech Sihanouk, we, the four Cambodian factions, will certainly be able to make progress. Because of this hope, I dare not say anything that might affect any Cambodian faction.

Before answering your second question, I would like to recall our historic Cambodian lessons for the information of all compatriots in Cambodia, along the border, and abroad, and particularly those who are going to meet in

Phatthaya. I notice that as time passes, we tend to forget the cause of the present Cambodian problem. I would like to recall that the present Cambodian problem was caused by the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of our country since the end of 1978. You must know that at present, although Vietnam has said that it agreed to withdraw all troops, there are more than 55,000 Vietnamese troops in our country. Concerning this matter, Nguyen Co Thach admitted in Washington that there are several thousand of his so-called Vietnamese advisers in Cambodia. It is known to all that there are currently over 1 million Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia. Most of these immigrants are ex-soldiers who have been allowed to stay on in Cambodia after completing their military service instead of being sent back to Vietnam.

All compatriots must know places where these Vietnamese immigrants are living inside our country. As long as all these Vietnamese are not withdrawn from Cambodia, then the Cambodian problem cannot be resolved. Therefore, you must not forget that the cause of the Cambodian problem is still there.

I would also like to take this opportunity to talk to the compatriots about some lessons that have come down from our Cambodian historical annals since time immemorial. Some compatriots who know our history well must have remembered that whenever the Cambodians have factionalized, the Vietnamese would immediately infiltrate and seize control of our country. It has happened this way on several occasions in the past. However, every time in the past, only because the Cambodians patched up their differences, understood the problem, and reunited, were we able to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

Let us take more recent events as a lesson. During the 1950's, the Vietnamese Viet Cong came to Cambodia. They claimed that they came to liberate our Cambodia from the French yoke. This was not true. There is now another kind of propaganda, but I want to talk about the events in the 1950's first. The claim was not true because we also demanded independence from France by ourselves. At that time, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called a meeting of all Cambodian compatriots to discuss a movement for independence with him as the leader. We made the demand and the French agreed to return our independence in November 1953. At that time, Hanoi wanted us to establish a movement called the Khmer Viet Minh, but that idea was unsuccessful because no one, neither our Cambodian people nor the international community, believed Hanoi. No Cambodians followed that idea. That was why there were no real Cambodians in that movement. And that was why during the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, although the Khmer Viet Minh in Hanoi had tried hard, no one welcomed the Viet Minh movement to attend the conference. And that was because our Cambodians understood each other well.

I would like to recall some more about the 1954 Geneva conference. Our Cambodian delegation to the Geneva conference was led by His Excellency Kiet Chhon who was then the Cambodian foreign minister. The delegation included His Excellency Nong Kimni, late Mr. Som Sary, and myself. We explained clearly to the 1954 Geneva conference that the Vietnamese Communists invaded our country without cause. At that time, all Cambodians were united. I must recall that we regained independence from France in November 1953 and the Geneva conference was held in 1954. In Geneva, we negotiated seriously and achieved good success. At the same time in Cambodia, our Cambodian compatriots under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk launched an operation and drove all Vietnamese Communists out of Cambodia. Therefore, after the Geneva conference, our Cambodians remained united. They did not split up and no one could seize even an inch of our territory. The Vietnamese had to withdraw their troops unconditionally. They had to withdraw all troops and weapons. We learned later that they also took several thousands of our children with them.

Thus, after the Geneva conference, we Cambodians remained united while Vietnam was divided into two parts, North Vietnam and South Vietnam, and Laos was also divided into two parts. We remained united then only because we knew how to arrive at consensus. Out of the Geneva conference in 1954, we remained intact, not even a square meter of our territory was taken away from us. I recalled this Geneva conference because it was a very significant event. At present, we must try our best to free ourselves from the current situation in which the Vietnamese aggressors have caused this problem in our Cambodia since the end of 1978. We want to free ourselves from this situation and want our country to remain intact with stable territorial integrity and a future. Our compatriots must know that the Vietnamese have moved the border markers several kilometers deep inside our Cambodian territory from the north to the south. You must know well about this. I want to remind you that when they invaded us, the Vietnamese claimed that they came to liberate Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge. But, I want to ask just one question: Who has strengthened the Khmer Rouge forces since 1970; who gave them weapons; who trained them?

The answer is Vietnam. It was Vietnam that made the Khmer Rouge strong so that they could attack the armed forces of Marshal Lon Nol. If Vietnam really pitied and wanted to help our Cambodian people, it should have liberated its fraternal Cambodia in 1975 or 1976 at the latest. Everyone knows well that in 1975, the Khmer Rouge massacred hundreds of thousands of our people. In point of fact, Vietnam continued to side with the Khmer Rouge until the end of 1978. In 1978, after establishing friendship with the Soviets and receiving sufficient aid from them, Vietnam invaded our Cambodia. Earlier, Vietnam used the Khmer Rouge to attack Marshal Lon Nol's forces. Now, it is using the Khmer Rouge as a pretext to justify its aggression and occupation of our Cambodia until today.

All compatriots should know this. This is just a reminder that the Vietnamese have killed and caused hundreds of thousands of our Cambodians to die by forcing them to do hard labor along the Cambodian-Thai border without sufficient food or proper shelter. If you do not believe me, just read the book entitled "The Bamboo Curtain" and you will learn how many Cambodian compatriots have died and how many others are suffering from malaria. It all was because of the hard labor forced on them by the Vietnamese.

All compatriots must know very well who is controlling our fertile lands along the Mekong river and Tonle Sap lake and our commercial businesses in all cities. You must know who is controlling our rubber plantations and to where our rubber products have been sent. You must know where all the timber from the thousands of square meters of our forests in Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri Provinces and along the highways has been sent. All were sent to Vietnam. The Vietnamese have robbed us of our wealth and our products, fish, rubber, timber, and precious stones, and have continued to stay in our country as I said earlier.

The world is well aware of this. For this reason, the five big powers; the six ASEAN members, including Indonesia and Thailand; and Japan have come to give us genuine help in order to salvage us from the Vietnamese aggressors and prevent the Khmer Rouge or any other faction from seizing power by force. This is the solution that the five big powers worked out during their meetings throughout 1989. They have already planned everything for an overall settlement of our Cambodian problem.

Recently, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas met and reiterated last Friday that it is only the solution of the five big powers that can comprehensively resolve the Cambodian problem. This plan allows for a thorough inspection so that all Vietnamese forces will leave Cambodia, peace to be maintained in Cambodia, all four Cambodian factions to be disarmed, and the Khmer Rouge to be denied seizing power. This means that the five big powers have already formulated all the measures in their plan. All compatriots should know this. Do not use anything as a pretext. Moreover, the five big powers have already planned for the United Nations to work with us, help us carry out all the tasks I just mentioned, and assist the four Cambodian factions in organizing general elections to allow our Cambodian people to settle the Cambodian problem through our people's opinion. By then, our compatriots must know that they should vote according to their own free will. Do not let anyone force you.

Because the meeting in Phatthaya is drawing near I would like to inform the compatriots that this is an important occasion—maybe the last chance—under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for us to compromise and make the necessary concessions in order to show the world that this inter-Cambodian meeting can make headway. Why must we make headway? So that we can immediately move toward the meeting of the coordinating committee in Paris or any other city, and then toward the Paris International Conference on Cambodia before September when there will be many international conferences at the United Nations on problems in Africa, the Middle East, and Western Europe [as heard]. We might be forgotten because those problems are more serious and more urgent than ours. Therefore, all compatriots must understand and realize this point and think hard about all these points before our meeting in Phatthaya.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the compatriots and VOK listeners, I would like to thank Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, prime minister of the CNG, and member of the SNC, for giving this clear explanation to VOK listeners.

[Son Sann] I would like to thank all compatriots for listening to me. I would like to bid goodbye to all clergymen and compatriots with the hope that all will understand me and will tell the four Cambodian factions to understand each other and compromise so that all the big countries will help us because they are assured that we Cambodians can come to terms.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Son Sann on Cease-Fire, Settlement Prospects

BK2406082791 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, KPNLF, prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia, and member of the Supreme National Council, by Pol Ham of the KPNLF executive committee in charge of information in the Thai city of Phatthaya on 23 June—recorded]

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF, prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia [NGC], and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], said upon his arrival in Phatthaya City on Sunday 23 June that he felt very hopeful about this round of talks in Phatthaya to settle the Cambodian problem, as the Cambodian parties had agreed on many issues. He added that the four parties had already agreed that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk should be the de facto chairman of Cambodia's SNC. Moreover, there was a consensus prior to this meeting that the Cambodian SNC should hold its second meeting in Phnom Penh City.

On the issue of a temporary [as heard] cease-fire, His Excellency Son Sann said the implementation of the truce would be effective as of 24 June. The following is the interview given by KPNLF President His Excellency Son Sann to the correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer radio:

[Correspondent] What are your hopes and expectations for the meeting in Phatthaya?

[Son Sann] I have an ardent hope, because during the last few days Samdech Norodom Sihanouk put forth a new solution and met with the three parties of the resistance as well as the delegation led by Hun Sen. In sum, on the issue of the SNC, the 12 members have agreed for the appointment of the samdech as the de facto chairman. Moreover, as I have told the compatriots, I will not go to Phnom Penh now except when the settlement of the Cambodian problem is achieved in accordance with the plan of the Perm-Five and that I will go only to attend the SNC meeting there. However, I wish to inform our compatriots that all of us have agreed that the next SNC meeting be held in Phnom Penh. This is a very good idea. What remains to be done is to discuss and resolve some not very significant issues. Another matter I wish to inform our clergy and compatriots of is that the implementation of the cease-fire will start tomorrow and continue onward. It is a very good atmosphere. The truce will not only be announced or written on paper but will actually be implemented on the battlfield. I believe in and have full hope of this.

Need To Dismantle All Armed Forces Stressed

BK2406015691 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Station commentary: "Only by Dismantling the Armed Forces of the Four Cambodian Factions, Following the Total Withdrawal of Vietnamese Aggressor Troops Under the Supervision of the United Nations, Can It Be Guaranteed That War Will Not Erupt Again in Cambodia"]

[Text] It is clearly defined in the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] that to strengthen the UN role in Cambodia, it is imperative to set up a UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] with both a military and civilian composition. The tasks of this UNTAC, in addition to verifying the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the stopping of the flow of foreign forces and arms to Cambodia, are to supervise the gathering of the armed forces of the four Cambodian factions in camps to be designated by the United Nations and the dismantling of the four armed forces.

Chapter Two, Article 19 of the UNSC framework document also stipulates that the dismantling of all factions' armed forces and weapons should strengthen the movement toward achieving a comprehensive political solution and reduce to the maximum the possibility of the recurrence of war.

The tripartite resistance forces support the dismantling of all armed forces within the framework of the comprehensive political solution in line with the UN peace plan. This is correct because to dismantle all armed forces is to:

1. Prevent the possibility of the fighting being renewed;
2. Provide a peaceful and secure atmosphere and a stable and neutral condition for organizing a free and democratic election in Cambodia; and
3. At the same time, avoid the unreasonable claims of the Hanoi authorities and their puppets of their fears of the Khmer Rouge.

At present, the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys have continued to oppose the dismantling of all armed forces. They have launched activities in support of their demand for total or partial preservation of the puppet army. This act has laid bare the true nature of the Hanoi authorities in attempting to maintain their puppet army and puppet-lackey regime so they can continue hiding their forces in the puppet army for further occupying Cambodia and rekindling the war in Cambodia.

Facts show that if the four Cambodian factions' armed forces are not completely dismantled or are just partially dismantled, war might break out again. If war breaks out again, Cambodia will certainly become a Lebanon in Southeast Asia and then fall victim to Vietnam. By then, no one will be able to save Cambodia because Vietnam is just right at Cambodia's doorstep, and because Vietnam has not abandoned its Indochinese Federation strategy. Therefore, once the war erupts again in Cambodia, the neighboring countries and the whole of Southeast Asia will certainly remain busy and constantly threatened. There will be no peace, security, nor stability. Only by dismantling the four Cambodian armed forces can there be a guarantee preventing war from breaking out again, and only then can there be lasting peace and stability both in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

This is why it is necessary to dismantle all armed forces within the framework of the comprehensive political solution in line with the five UNSC permanent members' framework document, thus preventing Vietnam from further hiding its forces in Cambodia under the guise of its puppet army. So long as Vietnam still has its aggressor forces on Cambodian territory, Cambodia will never enjoy genuine peace, security, independence, and neutrality, and the Cambodian people will never enjoy their right to self-determination.

Therefore, it is imperative to further pressure Vietnam and its puppets in order to force them to immediately and fully implement the five UNSC permanent members' framework document dated 28 August 1990, UNSC Resolution No. 668/1990, and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990.

This is the most correct way to resolve the Cambodian problem comprehensively through political means.

VONADK: Vietnamese Strew 'Chemical Poison'

BK2206021491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Excerpt] On 16-17 June the race-exterminating Vietnamese enemy aggressors strewed chemical poison from a plan on Stoung, Kompong Svay, and Anlung Veng Districts, killing more than 20 people—young and old, male and female alike, including pregnant women—and infecting many others.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their traitorous lackey puppets do not want the Cambodian nation and people to recover independence and peace, come hell or high water. They continue to commit genocide with the intent of eliminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodia into the strategic Indochinese federation. [passage omitted]

VONADK Reports Combat on Route 10-Pailin

BK2106013091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] On 16 and 17 June, the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys mobilized forces to launch a multiprong offensive against us in another attempt to seize Pailin Town. But these forces were ambushed by our national army of Democratic Kampuchea at Srang, Veng, and Kon Damrei hills and at Veal Cheng, Kiri Chum, and Pang Roloem. We attacked them from the front, flanks, and rear—cutting them into pieces—by using infantry forces, artillery pieces, and mines, and by strewing appeal leaflets. We did this on both days. Many enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, and survivors fled in disarray into the forest. Some enemy soldiers carrying their wounded fellowmen while retreating, were attacked, killed, or wounded by our people's guerrillas.

We are continuing to attack the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys.

According to an additional report from 19 June, during the fighting on the battlefield, over 100 dead bodies of the Vietnamese aggressor troops and their puppet soldiers were left behind. Many of them were from the transport unit and were killed or wounded when they ran into land mines as they fled from our attack.

Indonesia

Talks Proposed Over U.S. Complaints on Textiles

BK2406013291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Indonesia wants bilateral consultations with the United States to discuss Washington's complaints over Indonesia's regulations on textile exports to the superpower. Kamaruzzaman Algamar, director general for foreign trade of the Department of Trade, said in Washington that the office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR] had proposed negotiations be held during his visit to that country.

He said Indonesia's textile exports to the United States are the second largest after the European Community. However, Indonesia is among the 23 countries considered by Washington to be implementing trade regulations detrimental to the U.S.

Algamar is visiting Washington to attend the session of the ASEAN-U.S. Cooperation Committee on Trade and Investments.

Foreign Minister Returns From DPRK 23 Jun

BK2406011291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] North Korea fully supports Indonesia's bid to become chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] for the next term. Speaking to newsmen at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta upon arrival from Pyongyang, North Korea yesterday afternoon, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said North Korea would work for the success of Indonesia's bid. Indonesia is regarded as the suitable host of the NAM summit and NAM chairman not only because Indonesia is a founding member of the NAM, but also because Indonesia has played a role in developing the new nonaligned spirit.

According to Minister Ali Alatas, North Korea and Indonesia want stable coordination within the NAM in the face of current world developments, particularly the settlement of various conflicts, including between NAM members themselves. In addition, Indonesia and North Korea agreed to make the nonaligned summit [as heard] in Accra, Ghana in September 1991 the most important momentum for the continued existence and struggle of the NAM in the face of rapid changes in the world.

PRC Urged To Help Solve Cambodian Problem

BK2106151791 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Jun 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Testing President Yang Shangkun's Remarks on the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] There are several points we can still discuss after the ending of the meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] in Jakarta last week. Without trying to review the outcome of the meeting, we would like to put the PRC role in solving the Cambodian problem into its proper perspective.

We can state briefly that during the meeting, an agreement was reached between Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen on the SNC leadership, but the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan rejected the agreement. The rejection led to a new deadlock. It must be admitted that there can be no identical assessment on the outcome of the SNC meeting due to the fact that some people believe that new progress has been achieved, while others think that no progress has been achieved at all.

To begin with, we certainly appreciate the initiative taken by the Indonesian Government, which, along with the French Government, has exerted efforts to solve the Cambodian conflict. The fact that a solution to the problem has not been found should not discourage us because the conflict is indeed very tough to tackle in view of its political dimension, that is more than a simple regional problem. The existence of the superpower's interest in this problem can be cited as one factor that tends to complicate things and makes the problem difficult to solve.

One of the main objectives of Indonesia's foreign policy is to help seek a solution to the 12-year-old Cambodian problem. However, with the exception of Indonesia, France, and permanent members of the UN Security Council, other countries generally have no strong interest in seeking a solution to the problem. This was disclosed by Raoul Jennar, an official of the Forum for Non-Governmental Organizations, after he returned from a visit to Cambodia last Friday. He added that many countries had simply adopted a wait-and-see attitude until the warring Cambodian factions decide to solve their own problem.

So far, the peace proposal used to solve the problem is the one offered by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, but when the SNC meeting ended, it turned out that the UN proposal still needed modification. As far as the substance of the proposal is concerned, modifying the UN proposal is more complicated than solving the issue of SNC leadership.

The Khmer Rouge continues to appear to be the main obstacle whenever the UN proposal or the SNC leadership is discussed. The Khmer Rouge was seen as adopting a confrontational stand because as soon as it left the negotiating table in Jakarta, it announced that it would resume fighting. The fighting had been stopped by the cease-fire that began on 1 May.

During the Jakarta meeting, the talks between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen could be interpreted as a way of isolating Khieu Samphan and his Khmer Rouge. Even though Hun Sen said on his return in Phnom Penh that he had no intention of isolating the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian faction backed by a 30,000-strong force was under the impression that it was being isolated.

Therefore, we can clearly see that deep differences of opinion still exist between Hun Sen and the Khmer Rouge.

Against this background, we would like to call on the PRC, believed to have a strong influence on the Khmer Rouge, to do something more than it has done so far.

Many people have pointed out that the Cambodian problem is deeply rooted in the rivalry between the PRC and Vietnam. If this is true and the rivalry is not settled, there is only a remote possibility that the Cambodian conflict can be solved.

As long as the PRC has not changed its belief that the ruling regime in Phnom Penh is a Vietnamese lackey, and at the same time, the PRC does not want to see a pro-Vietnam regime in power in that country, it will never renounce its support for the Khmer Rouge.

Last year, the PRC, whose massive military assistance to the Khmer Rouge had turned this faction into the main resistance force against the Phnom Penh government, announced that it had stopped such assistance when the warring factions reached a preliminary agreement based on the UN-sponsored peace proposal.

Being one of the countries which helped formulate the UN-sponsored peace proposal, the PRC also vehemently denied allegations that it continued to extend military assistance to the Khmer Rouge. However, it finally admitted that such assistance was continuing. The PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that an end to such military assistance must be part of a comprehensive political settlement.

At a conference jointly organized by the Jakarta-based Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Shanghai-based Institute of International Studies last April, a PRC panelist pointed out that the PRC would stop its military assistance to the Khmer Rouge only if the other side (meaning Vietnam) also did the same.

Against the overall context of the problem, we once again hope that the PRC will display a sincere attitude toward the Cambodian issue.

During their recent visit to Indonesia, both PRC President Yang Shangkun and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen expressed their support for Indonesia's efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. President Yang Shangkun also shared President Suharto's view that a delayed settlement to the Cambodian problem may affect stability in Southeast Asia.

What we want to see now is the PRC's concrete action to help solve the conflict. When the United States opened its temporary mission in Vietnam, people intrepreted the move as a way to test the PRC's reaction. So far, the United States believes that the PRC has not taken a realistic stand toward the Cambodian problem.

We may be unable to send any signal to the PRC to make that country adopt a more realistic point of view toward the Cambodian issue, but it is obvious that we can frankly ask the PRC, being our "new friend" to act as sincerely as it preaches.

Daily Comments on Prospects of SNC Meeting

BK2306103191 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 10 Jun 91 p 2

[Editorial: "The Internal Aspects of the Cambodian Conflict"]

[Text] In a statement carried by the Cambodian radio last Saturday, Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed his agreement to hold another meeting with the three resistance Cambodian groups in an effort to find a solution to the 12-year-old conflict affecting his country.

In this connection, Hun Sen expressed his support for a proposal made by Prince Sihanouk to hold a meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], which was established in Jakarta on 10 September 1990. Prince Sihanouk himself proposed that the meeting be held at his villa in Surin Province near the Thai-Cambodian border.

Monitoring the Cambodian political settlement process requires a special skill, namely to keep up with the inconsistent and frequently changing stances of the Cambodian factions. If we do not have this skill as well as a lot of patience, it is difficult to follow the problem's development, let alone understand the political culture of the people who call themselves the Cambodian leaders. The inconsistent and ever changing attitudes are distinctive traits of Cambodian leaders, at least in the past 12 years.

Prince Sihanouk's proposal to hold an SNC meeting in his villa is a positive and sympathetic move. However, people will certainly wonder if it can be carried out.

As is known, one of the main stumbling blocks in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem is a solution of the internal aspects, especially on how to get the four existing factions to agree. It is no longer a secret that differences of opinion, or conflicts between the Khmer Rouge and the Phonm Penh regime, and between the

Khmer Rouge and its partners in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, are one of the main obstacles in finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. Indeed, there are still great differences of opinion among the Cambodian factions.

Therefore, we believe that Prince Sihanouk's latest proposal is something "unrealistic" at the current stage of development.

We also want to point out that up to now there has never been an exclusive meeting attended and chaired by the 12 SNC members themselves. The meetings have so far been chaired and "mediated" by the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

Therefore, it will be very difficult to hold this meeting when the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime are still in disagreement over the issue of SNC chairman and vice chairman, and especially so when the Khmer Rouge announced its readiness to resume fighting. Even if this meeting is eventually held, the prospect of reaching any agreement is very remote.

Our experience has shown that it is normal for the Cambodian leaders to not only "fight" in their own country, but also to "verbally abuse one another" in other people's house. The stubborn and uncompromising attitude of these people has made it difficult for them to peacefully settle the conflict.

As long as the internal aspects of the conflict have not been solved, it will be difficult to make any progress. However, there is still hope that the external aspect of the problem will help solve its internal problems.

As is known, relations between the Khmer Rouge and the PRC on the one hand and those between the Phnom Penh regime and Vietnam on the other, constitute the external aspect of the Cambodian problem. We believe that the external aspects could either speed up or slow down the Cambodian settlement.

Therefore, if the PRC also wants the problem to end, as stated by its President Yang Shangkun during his visit to Jakarta last week, it should sincerely cease aiding the Khmer Rouge militarily. Vietnam is also expected to stop assisting the Phnom Penh government.

If the PRC and Vietnam sincerely wish to help solve the Cambodian conflict as they always claim they do, they must play a more serious and active role toward that end in the future.

Laos

Seventh CPV Party Congress Held in Hanoi

Party Departs for Congress

BK2206123491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] This morning, the high-level delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee, left Vientiane by a special plane for Hanoi to attend the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], scheduled to be convened from 24 to 27 June, at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee.

Other Lao leaders who will also attend the Seventh CPV Congress include Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Foreign Relations Board of the LPRP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister; Comrade Thongsing Thammavong, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Organizational Board of the LPRP Central Committee; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, minister, and head of the Office of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Bouasi Chaleunsouk, Lao ambassador to the SRV.

The CPV delegation that earlier attended the Fifth LPRP Congress in Vientiane from 27 to 29 March was led by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and included Comrade Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and national defense minister; and Comrade Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Central Committee Greets Congress

BK2406104191 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Vientiane, June 24 (KPL)—The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] has extended a message of greetings to the 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] which is opened today in Hanoi.

The message indicates that the entire Lao party, people, and army have followed the congress with great interest, stressing that the Communist Party of Vietnam, successor of the Indochinese Communist Party, has successfully led the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause to great victory and achievements in all areas.

The message praises the correct renovation policy of the CPV which has over some recent years brought about progress and initial achievements to the Vietnamese nation and people.

The Central Committee of the LPRP confirms its satisfaction over the consistently strengthened special relationship and solidarity between Laos and Vietnam through sharing hardship and joy and mutual support. It wishes the relationship and solidarity to be long lasting and the 7th congress fine success, and expresses conviction that the outcome of this congress will create a new step in the development of historic significance in the renovation task for socialist construction in Vietnam.

Group Supports DPRK Demand for U.S. Pullout

BK2306040291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] On 19 June, the Lao Committee for World Peace and for Solidarity and Friendship With Various Nations issued a statement supporting the statement of 10 June

1991 issued by various political parties and social organizations of the DPRK which have urgently demanded that the United States completely withdraw its troops together with nuclear weapons from southern [as heard] Korea. In the statement, the committee has also expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of struggle for peaceful reunification of the Korean nation in order to turn Korea into a nuclear-free peninsula and in the interests of peace and security in Asia and the world.

Optimism Expressed on Upcoming SNC Meeting

BK2206150591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Jun 91

[PASASON undated article: "The Cambodian Problem Should Be Settled by the Cambodian People Themselves"]

[Text] Respected listeners, according to foreign reports, on 24 June the various Cambodian factions, including the government of the State of Cambodia, will hold a meeting in a developing country [as heard]. These reports have greatly pleased the world's people, for they hope that there is a chance that the progress made in the recent Jakarta meeting in Indonesia can be further enhanced, and that various remaining problems can be further tackled and settled. This is because the Cambodian problem has dragged on for several years. World public opinion is so weary of and fed up with this problem to the point that it is sometimes made clear that people have run out of the patience necessary to help settle this conflict, and that the problem should be solely left to the various Cambodian factions to tackle by themselves. Even the French foreign minister, who acted as cochairman at the recent Jakarta meeting, also expressed a similar feeling.

According to reports by the foreign news agencies, in the past few days the Khmer Rouge has still expressed opposition to and disagreement with the appointment of Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, vice chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia. If this stalemate remains, the forthcoming meeting in Thailand is expected to more or less run into difficulties. But it is better that all the Cambodian factions pay heed to world public opinion. At present, peoples in many countries, especially in Southeast Asia, and all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world are very pleased with the agreement reached by Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta on the new structure of the SNC of Cambodia, the voluntary extension of the cease-fire, and the cessation of foreign military assistance to the various Cambodian factions. The majority of the world's people are of the view that the agreement to appoint Prince Sihanouk chairman and Hun Sen vice chairman of the SNC of Cambodia constitutes an important factor for ending the deadlock in the prolonged settlement of the Cambodian problem. At the same time, world public opinion is also delighted that Prince Sihanouk plans to visit Cambodia and that a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Chairman Hun Sen will be held in Pyongyang, the DPRK, next month. In addition to this interesting development, in mid-June, Thailand and Cambodia also opened a border crossing point for cross-border trading. Even though this latest development still runs into some obstacles, it reflects a new step of mutual understanding between the two countries.

Despite some remaining difficulties, all peoples throughout the world as well as people in this region hope that the meeting in Thailand will become a new positive step leading to achieving a political settlement of the Cambodian problem in a just, comprehensive, and reasonable manner. If a new compromise can be reached in the meeting in Thailand, it will certainly meet the aspirations for peace of the Cambodian people, who always wish that the civil war in their country end as soon as possible. If all the Cambodian factions are able to strike a compromise among themselves at this meeting, all of their problems will be justly and correctly resolved. Nonetheless, there is no way that the genocidal regime will be able to return to power in Cambodia. It will only be duly punished by the Cambodian people.

All internal problems of Cambodia must be solely resolved by the Cambodian people. This is the decisive factor which cannot be prevented by any outsiders. In other words, the Cambodian factions may be able to resolve their internal problems if all acts of external interference and opposition are halted.

High-Level Military Delegation Leaves for PRC

BK2206054491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] In response to an invitation of the PRC national defense minister, a high-level military delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, left for an official visit to China on the morning of 22 June 1991.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, along with a number of high-ranking officers from the National Defense Ministry. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport on this occasion were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the LPDR, secretaries to the ambassador, and a number of embassy staff members.

Government Appoints Food, Drug Control Committee

BK2106143191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] On 3 June the Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 45 on the appointment of the Food and Drug Control Committee. Memebers of the committee are:

1. Dr. (Khamphai Latsami), deputy public health minister, chairman;
2. (Gneuan Sisavat), from the Ministry of Science and Technology, vice chairman;
3. (Siphan Souksamlan), from the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, vice chairman;

4. (Soutsalat Boutta), from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, member;
5. (Soulit Si-amnouai), from the Ministry of Economics, Planning, and Finance, member;
6. (Panom Latli), from the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, member;
7. (Boun-ngot Louangbandit), from the Interior Ministry, member;
8. Dr. Vilaiviang Phimmason, from the Public Health Ministry, member, secretary, and official in charge of the drug section;
9. Dr. (Chittavong Sivisai), from the Public Health Ministry, member and official in charge of the food section.

On the same day the Council of Ministers also issued Decree No. 46 governing the establishment and functions of the said committee.

Philippines

Aquino Dismisses 'Mere Conjecture' Over Bases

HK2106120291 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Jun 91 pp 1, 17

[Text] President Aquino expressed skepticism yesterday over reports that the United States government was intending to abandon the U.S. military facilities in the aftermath of Mt. Pinatubo's eruption, dismissing these as mere "conjecture."

The reports were attributed to U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney.

She noted that U.S. authorities had not informed the Philippine bases negotiating panel headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus about any change in the U.S. position to stay for 10 to 12 years after Sept. 16 in consideration for a compensation package of $360 million annually.

"It does no good to speculate about something that is still being considered by the two parties," the President said. "We are aware that a new situation could arise in regard to the bases depending on possible changed perceptions as a result of the Pinatubo eruption. Since, however, there has been nothing officially communicated to us from the American side, whatever is in the press has to be conjecture.

"For the moment, therefore, we do not believe that a comment on the negotiating positions and how they may have changed is appropriate."

US Ambassador Nicholas Platt, who called on Mrs. Aquino yesterday afternoon, likewise raised questions on the accuracy of foreign wire reports on Cheney's statement but indicated that the U.S. was rethinking its position, saying that the impact of Mt. Pinatubo certainly has to be taken into account.

He assured that the U.S. is continuing the negotiation process for a treaty "without letup" to reach an agreement before Sept. 16, the expiration of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement even as it assesses the damage of the eruption on the U.S. military facilities, "Added to the process of discussions of the issues is a factual, objective assessment of what the impact of the disaster is on the operation of the facilities," he said.

"We are still working out the issues that divide us and we are interested in coming into a conclusion. But probably there has to be a factual assessment of the impact of Mt. Pinatubo on the facilities," Platt added.

The major concern, he siad, is "digging out from under the disaster, getting the people affected out of the harm's way, getting the dependents out of the area, then we can return to the talks."

Denying the reports, Platt said the statement of Cheney merely states that there is a need for a factual assessment of the damage to determine the impact on future operations.

Cheney was quoted by foreign wire reports as having said that the U.S. government will consider whether it can afford to repair volcano-damaged military bases in the country or whether the facilities should just be abandoned.

Manglapus: Bases More Valuable Since Eruption

HK2106104291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 Jun 91

[By Rey Arquiza of DZRH of Unit 21—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said he would not listen to any statement coming from Washington unless it is stated by U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage. Secretary Manglapus was referring to U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, who stated recently that the Americans may pull out their military bases in the country because the Mt. Pinatubo eruption rendered them useless. Manglapus said: *As long as it is not Armitage who tells me, I don't listen.*

In an ambush interview during the Department of Foreign Affairs 73d anniversary, Manglapus said that Armitage informed him he wants to return to the Philippines to finish the negotiations regarding the U.S. bases in the country. Manglapus said it is proper for the Americans to rebuild Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo because the land value in those areas will rise in the coming years as these lands become rich due to the ashes scattered by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. *Reconstruction will be nothing compared to the incremental addition to the value of the land as a result of the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, Manglapus added. He said that the volcanic eruption has sediment, so that the value of those lands may rise. Haven't you heard that volcanic soil is fertile?,* Manglapus said. He hinted that the Philippines may raise its compensation demand in exchange for the continuous stay of the U.S. bases in the country.

Says No Indication of Change

HK2206050991 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus stressed that the bases negotiations have never stopped:

[Begin Manglapus recording in English] There has been no change. They do indicate that they are studying the effect of what has just happened in Clark and Subic, but they have not indicated that they are changing their positions, and he [Armitage] has indicated his hopes that he can come here soon in order to wind up the talks. [end recording]

Subic Base Accused of Denying Aid to Evacuees

HK2106152591 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Jun 91 p 3

[By Didi Doloricon]

[Text] Sen Ernesto Maceda (LP) [Liberal Party] yesterday sought an investigation of U.S. Admiral Raymond Mercer, commander of Subic Naval Base, and Brig Gen Artemio Tadiar, deputy base commander, for reportedly refusing to cooperate with evacuation efforts of Olongapo city officials at the height of the Mt Pinatubo explosions.

Maceda, in a statement, said Tadiar and Mercer may have to be summoned to shed light on the complaint of Olongapo city Mayor Richard Gordon.

Gordon complained that even after several requests, Mercer turned down request that Olongapo refugees be allowed inside the base in case they had to leave the city proper.

Gordon also said Tadiar and his 800 Marines did not offer any help during the emergency.

"I'm surprised at this very un-Christian attitude of the two. I would have thought General Tadiar should have at least accommodated a thousand evscuees in his part of the base," he said.

"An investigation is necessary so as to serve as a warning to all other officers and agencies showing signs of uncooperativeness and indifference," Maceda added.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said he could not comment on Gordon's allegation but said: "Admiral Mercer and the entire U.S. Navy have been sympathetic to the plight of all Filipinos affected by the recent disaster and we continue to do everything we can to assist them, at the same time giving high priority to the welfare and safety of Americans."

Government Reveals Relief Measures Package

HK2106154791 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 21 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[By Fidel Asor Jr, Ernesto Tugaff Jr, and Madelynne Dominguez]

[Text] The government bared yesterday a package of relief and rehabilitation measures for those affected by the fury of Mt Pinatubo, especially in Central Luzon, where the impact of the calamity was most felt.

In Malacanang, President Aquino said the government would establish livelihood projects, including the converting of Pinatubo's ashes into marketable construction materials, like bricks and hollow blocks.

The President said that the Department of Science and Technology [DOST] had already begun studying means to make the ashes, which blanketed many areas in Region 3, a source of income.

Mrs Aquino added that DOST Secretary Ceferino Follosco had reported to her that initial studies had proven promising and that the ashes, when mixed with clay, would be suitable for construction materials.

National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA] Director-General Cayetano Paderanga also recommended to the President the implementation of a relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development program for Central Luzon.

Paderanga also proposed the reconstitution of the task force on rehabilitation of areas damaged by the killer earthquake of July 16, 1990. The task force was headed by Public Works Secretary Jose de Jesus, with heads of different agencies as members.

The NEDA official said the Pinatubo disaster will greatly diminish the output of Region 3, "due to a certain decline in industrial output, agricultural processing, mining, and tourism activities."

At the House, congressional leaders agreed during an emergency meeting to push for the immediate release of the P [Philippine pesos] 100 million committed for victims of Mt Pinatubo's eruptions, and to seek the realignment of the remainder of the P10-billion appropriation for rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by last year's earthquake.

The House leaders held the emergency meeting to discuss how the chamber could further lend its help to victims of Mt Pinatubo's eruption.

As this developed, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr, who arrived yesterday from the United States, assured the victims that "Congress will do all it can to somehow lighten their pain and their loss."

He said he would immediately meet with Agriculture Secretary Senen Bacani and Environment and Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran to discuss remedial measures that may need legislation.

Earlier, Mitra authorized the immediate release of P100 million from the House's countryside development fund for relief and rehabilitation efforts.

House leaders led by Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco and appropriations committee chairman Representative Rolando Andaya (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Camarines Sur) decided to meet today with President Aquino to help draw up contingency measures.

"Any delay in the release of the special appropriation (P100 million) would be costly. The government should act on this matter outrightly," Cuenco stressed.

Cuenco added that while the House has authorized the release of the money, it is still up to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to determine when to release it.

For his part, Andaya proposed the realignment of the remainder of the P10 billion which was earlier earmarked for rehabilitation of infrastructures damaged by the July 16, 1990 earthquake to rebuild areas destroyed by Mt Pinatubo's eruption.

He said some P3 to P5 billion of the earthquake rehabilitation fund is still available and that portions of it could be realigned.

But since part of the earthquake rehabilitation fund was in the form of loans obtained from multilateral sources, Andaya said there is a need to negotiate "the character of the loans."

Metropolitan Manila Authority [MMA] chairman and Makati mayor Jejomar Binay also led participants in the ongoing Operation Lingap: Alay sa [compassion: offer to] Mt Pinatubo Evacuees with a visit to Botolan, Zambales where the MMA has adopted an evacuation center which houses 184 Aeta families (923 persons).

As this developed, the number of evacuees under coordination of the MMA in cooperation with the Metro Manila Disaster Coordinating Center (MMDCC) decreased further as evacuees slowly but steadily returned to their homes or were fetched by their relatives in metro Manila. Binay said the number of evacuees decreased from 25,621 as of 9 p.m. Monday to 17,597 as of 7 p.m. Wednesday.

At the same time, metro Manila evacuation centers rose from 38 to 40.

Binay said the MMA-MMDC and local government team had anticipated the problems that natural calamities might bring and had prepared for such disasters as early as March this year.

The MMA chairman earlier organized Operation Linis Tapat-Bahay [Operation Front Yard Cleaning], (OLTB) to clean up the metropolitan area. He explained that this was necessary as ashfall which has covered the metropolis as a result of the eruptions of Mt Pinatubo could clog drainage systems and eventually cause flooding in Metro Manila if not removed.

"If the ash is not gathered and disposed for good in a specific dumping site, it will only keep flying around us. Not only will it endanger people's health by causing respiratory, skin and allied ailments but will also cause further floodings once it reaches our drainage," Binay warned.

Participating in the OLTB would be for the people's own good, he said.

The ill effects of the ashfall would be on the populace. Besides, this undertaking is within the provision of the sanitation code where houseowners are required to keep the frontage and immediate surroundings of their residence clean, Binday added.

He advised residents to sweep the ash and deposit it in containers such as cans, bags, or plastic bottles which can be covered.

The Kaisa sa Kaunlaran (KAISA) [Partner for Progress], a Chinese-Filipino non-government organization headed by Alex Tsiu, donated 1,000 pieces of dustmasks to the MMA. The masks shall be utilized by metro aides who at present are the only ones dealing with the ashfall problem.

MMA General Manager Robert C. Nacianceno received the donations on behalf of Binay.

Nacianceno thanked the KAISA for the donation as he welcomed the support of non-governmental organization (NGOs) in public welfare-related undertakings.

Commissioner Jose Ong of the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR] [in] turn ordered revenue district officers (RDOs) in areas affected by the eruptions of Mt Pinatubo to suspend tax audits, surveillance and investigations until such time that things stabilize in these places.

He said that the suspension of tax collection efforts was necessary to make people feel that the BIR was "not adding to their miseries." He added that the decision would not affect this year's collection target of P130 billion.

Meanwhile, a team of doctors and nurses will be dispatched by the National Power Corporation (NPC) to Botolan, Zambales to help victims of the eruption of Mt Pinatubo.

Patria Gutierrez, NPC spokesman, said that the power firm has already set aside some P200,000 for food and medicines for victims in Botolan, which was heavily ravaged by the eruption of Mt Pinatubo.

Nine trucks loaded with canned goods, sardines, bread and juices participating in a food caravan organized by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the private sector were also dispatched to calamity-stricken areas, acting Trade and Industry Secretary Peter D. Garrucho Jr said.

In Castillejos, Zambales, meanwhile, town mayor Enrique Magsaysay yesterday said that not a single relief good has reached the heavily-damaged town since the eruption of Mt Pinatubo.

Magsaysay relayed the town's sorry plight to Public Works and Highways Secretary Jose de Jesus who oversaw the clearing yesterday of several hundreds of kilometers of roads in Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac and Bataan, of tons of sand and debris that covered the roads.

Agriculture Rehabilitation Viewed

HK2006063591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 20 Jun 91 pp 1, 10

[By Elizabeth Perez and Redempto Anda]

[Text] Agriculture Secretary Senen Bacani yesterday said rehabilitation work on agricultural lands affected by the eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo would require at least P [Philippine peosos] 100 million.

This developed as the Congressional Planning and Budget Office (CPBO) estimated that crop damage due to Mt. Pinatubo's eruptions could run up to P3.5 billion if the major agricultural areas covered by thick layers of volcanic debris are not immediately cleared.

While the agriculture department has placed the actual damage to rice and corn crops at only P380 million, agricultural economists of the House of Representatives' think-tank agency said the losses could increase if the affected lands could not be utilized for at least two cropping seasons this year.

The CPBO also placed a ballpark figure of P1.6 billion in potential estimate of damage to livestock in five provinces heavily affected by the volcanic eruptions.

Bacani also announced that the Department of Agriculture [DA] was sending out 100 tractors starting Monday to remove ashfall deposits on more than 20,000 hectares of farmlands in the provinces of Bataan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales.

He said "desilting" operations on affected farmlands would be completed within two months, with each tractor cleaning up at least three hectares a day.

Bacani added that the DA would be renting the tractors from private firms and from thet Department of Public Works and Highways.

An estimated 19,000 ha planted to rice and more than 1,000 ha of cornlands have been damaged by the series of eruptions unleashed by Mt. Pinatubo. In addition, more than 3,000 ha of coconut and mango plantations were also destroyed by the calamity.

As estimated 100,000 farmers stand to lose their means of livelihood, unless the farmlands are rehabilitated immediately.

Meanwhile, Speaker Ramon Mitra authorized the release of P100 million in special appropriation for relief operations in the affected areas.

The amount, Mitra said in a statement, will be deducted from the district allocations to support Olongapo City, Zambales, Angeles City and San Fernando, Pampanga in their long term rehabilitation effort.

CPBO Executive Director Alex Yap said his group based their estimates on the reported estimated damage to agricultural lands so far suffered by the provinces of Zambales (75% lands affected), Tarlac (33%), Pampanga (100%), Bataan (15%) and Bulacan (25%).

The estimates did not include the damage to infrastructure and agricultural facilities, which the CPBO said would increase further the total damage caused by Mt. Pinatubo.

To raise additional funds for the region's rehabilitation, the CPBO urged the government to tap multilateral institutions for soft loans. At the same time, it also called for negotiations with Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) donor countries so that official development assistance could be realigned in favor of infrastructure facilities in the calamity areas.

The CPBO also proposed that the government consider temporarily reducing the contribution to the Oil Price Stabilization Fund (OPSF) and channel the revenues generated from current oil prices to the rehabilitation effort.

"Instead of reducing the price of fuel, we should reduce contribution to the OPSF and temporarily allocate funds to affected areas," the CPBO said.

Another possible measure to raise funds, the CPBO added, is to utilize the uncommitted agrarian reform fund (ARF), and the issuance of "calamity bonds" with five- to 10-year maturities.

Mitra also announced that medical teams from the House have started conducting medical missions in the cities affected by the Pinatubo eruption.

House Leaders on Funds Release

HK2106153991 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] At least 227 persons were reported killed, 317 injured and 39 missing during the Mt Pinatubo eruptions, the regional civil defense office in San Fernando, Pampanga said yesterday.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos estimated damage to government buildings alone at P [Philippine peso] 3 billion.

House leaders said they will ask President Aquino to order the budget department to release the P100 million special appropriations for the rehabilitation of areas damaged by the volcanic eruptions. This will be sourced from the P2.3-billion Countryside Development Fund allocated to both chambers of Congress.

Assistant Majority Floor Leader Raul Roco proposed a rechannelling of the P10-billion rehabilitation fund released last year for quake-devastated areas. Since only P3 billion was used, Roco said, the government can use the remaining P7 billion to rehabilitate areas damaged by mt Pinatubo.

Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco urged the government to renegotiate with creditor banks on loans granted for quake rehabilitation so that portions of these loans could be used for the rehabilitation of areas damaged by the volcanic eruptions.

Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos, after a visit to several towns in Zambales and Pampanga, said relief funds will be released directly to local government units instead of through departments following complaints from municipal mayors of Zambales that they have not received a single centavo from the P93.3-million fund already released.

Orbos said he will recommend that the towns of San Anotnio and San Narciso in Zambales be added to the list of towns already declared as calamity areas.

Other developments:

—The Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR] launched a fund raising campaign for agrarian reform beneficiaries in Central Luzon, who were displaced by the eruptions. DAR said settlement areas—Dinalupihan estate in Bataan, Porac and Yulo estates in Floridablanca in Pampanga, and Camp O'Donell, Sacobia Development Authority, and the Pag-asa settlement in Barnban, all in Tarlac—have been covered with four to six inches of ash and are considered useless by farmers.

—The Office of Civil Defense said 126.5 kilometers of national road in Pampanga and Zambales have been cleared of ash and other volcanic debris.

—The Philippine National Police [PNP] dispatched nine firetrucks in addition to the 16 sent earlier to bring potable water to evacuation centers in Angeles City and Zambales. Two helicopters from the PNP Aviation Group are assisting in the rescue and relief distribution operations.

—The DENR [Department of Environment and Natural Resources] has identified a 2,000-hectare government land in Palawig which is near the boundary of Zambales and Western Pangasian where Actes who used to live on Mt Pinatubo will be relocated.

—The Department of Social Welfare and Development is considering a rehabilitation plan which includes a six-month continuing relief and food maintenance for displaced victims.

—Two truckloads of relief goods were sent by the House to 11 evacuation centers in Pampangs and Zambales. The House medical team was also dispatched to the centers.

—Johnson and Johnson Philippines Inc and its affiliate Janssen/Cilag Pharmaceutical donated assorted medicines worth P30,000.

—Anvil Executive Club, a new organization of young Filipino-Chinese businessmen and professionals, has donated an initial P250,000 and hundreds of sacks of rice under its "Operation Mt Pinatubo."

—U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt assured President Aquino his government is ready to support efforts in dealing with the calamity but indicated the Philippines should make the request for assistance.

Palace officials, however, indicated there should be no need for a request and pointed to Japan which immediately promised $400,000 in relief assistance even without any request from the Philippine government.

Some of the estimated 200,000 residents who fled their homes after last weekend's eruptions were drifting back to their homes, digging out from tons of ash, some of which were caked hard as concrete.

Olongapo Mayor Richard Gordon said 2,000 people were injured in his city alone, but he said many of the injuries were minor.

In Balibago, a village 1.5 kilometers from Clark Air Base, residents tried to remove huge mounds of mud and ash that buried their homes last week.

"I only have a shovel," said resident Mer Lacanilao. "The mud has dried like cement."

In Angeles City, four firetrucks were spraying water on power transformers to wash off the ash in hopes that power could be restored within two weeks.

Military engineers worked to clear fallen trees and boulders from the highways.

Residents around Clark and Subic bases continue to express feelings that the series of disasters hitting the country carried a divine message, perhaps as a retribution for widespread prostitution arond the U.S. bases.

Father Tito Paez said many evacuees fleeing the hail of rock and ash spouting from the volcano compared the eruptions around Angeles and Olongapo with the biblical destruction of the godless cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, said God was sending a message, but was unsure how to interpret it.

Air Defense Capability Said Reduced by Eruption

HK2106154591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Jun 91 pp 1, 7

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] The country's air-defense capability was widely reduced after senior armed forces officials decided to temporarily shut down operations at Basa Air Base in Pampanga.

The already limited capability was further diminished when the Americans also closed down Clark Air Base in Angeles City.

Both Basa and Clark air bases were closed after a series of eruptions by Mt Pinatubo buried these facilities with at least six inches of ashes and sand.

The heavy ashfalls and mudflows also destroyed vital infrastructure and facilities, knocking off power and water-supply facilities, cutting off communications systems, and destroying early-warning and alert systems and other air-defense systems.

Armed forces chief of staff Gen Lisandro Abadia said the destruction was so great that it would take at least three years to restore normal operations at Basa Air Base alone.

He said the military's plan to transfer the 15th Strike Wing, a major tactical air unit, from Sangley air base to Clark would be postponed, while operations of the 5th Fighter Wing, which was based in Basa Air Base, would be transferred temporarily to the home base of the 570th Composite Tactical Wing at Antonio Bautista Air Base in Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

The transfer of the 5th Fighter Wing from Pampanga to Palawan alone would entail huge resources because of the enormous tasks of recovering and transporting major facilities.

For instance, the transfer of supplies and other support systems for the F-5 fighters would require more time and resources.

Another tough job and expensive endeavor is the transfer [of] fuel and ammunition depot from Basa Air Base to Palawan considering the limited capability of the air base there.

Fighter bases have different and special facilities that could not be easily duplicated in other air bases in the country.

Apart from the expensive development of a fighter base in Palawan, the armed forces also has to contend with the swiftness of responding to any contingency in northern Luzon.

Basa Air Base is strategically located at the center of Luzon island, which makes interception of "unfriendly" aircraft within the country's airspace a lot faster than having fighters based in Palawan.

But the air force has no choice but to temporarily abandon Basa Air Base because of the destruction caused by the eruption of Mt Pinatubo. About 75% to 80% of all infrastructure and facilities were destroyed or damaged, forcing the 2,000 personnel and their 3,000 dependents to seek shelter at Villamor Air Base in Manila.

Air force chief Maj Gen Loven Abadia estimated that some P [Philippine pesos] 110 million worth of property were damaged, excluding some $21 million in aircraft equipment, gadgets and spares.

Pinatubo Eruption Leaves Thousands Unemployed

HK2106154191 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Jun pp 1, 7

[By Booma Cruz]

[Text] More than half a million workers from Zambales, Olongapo, Pampanga, Angeles City, Bataan and Tarlac have been temporarily or permanently displaced as a result of the devastating eruption of Mt Pinatubo.

An exodus of these idle workers to various regions in the country, particularly Metro Manila, which is already suffering from a high unemplyment rate (16.6%), is expected.

"There will be a very high out-migration of workers from the heavily affected areas," Acting Labor Secretary Nieves Confesor said.

"The unemployment rate of metro Manila will definitely go up since many of the evacuees here might opt to stay in the city and look for jobs. The employment for these migrants will be a problem since provinces, which usually absorb the unemployed, like Pampanga, are the ones which were heavily affected," she added.

Initial assessment of the extent of the effects Pinatubo's eruption showed that a majority of those who lost their main sources of income were farmers.

According to the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (Bles), 354,000 out of the 651,000 workers who lost their sources of income due to the eruption of Mt Pinatubo were farmers. Hardest hit were at least 358,000 workers from the service, industry and agricultural sector in Zambales, Olongapo, Pampanga and Angeles. Two-thirds of Zambales' 116,000 work-force, basically agricultural workers, were affected since only two towns were spared by Pinatubo's wrath. At least 113,000 workers from Olongapo and Angeles cities have lost their jobs.

Clifford Paragua, Bureau of Local Employment director, said initial estimates indicate that 65,000 Filipino base workers were affected—30,000 directly and 35,000 indirectly—by the volcano's eruption.

The likelihood of these workers' landing jobs in Metro Manila was dismissed by employers. Francisco Floro, president of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (Ecop), said Metro Manila could no longer absorb workers given the metropolis' high unemployment rate, lack of investments and high-wage rates.

"Given a 17% unemployment rate, there is no way we can absorb more workers here," Floro said.

"Without any increase in investments and more workers coming in, the socio-economic problems in Metro Manila will be aggravated lalo ng hindi makakaya ng basic services [the more we can't afford the basic services]. And with very high labor costs, and workers asking for more, I don't think evacuees can look for employment in Manila. We're all caught in a spiral. I can't think of any region which can absorb more workers," he added.

Floro said the metropolis' unemployment can shoot up to as high as 21-24%. He said even if only 100,000 of the 651,000 displaced workers migrate to Manila and look for jobs, unemployment rate will jump to 21%.

Unemployment will definitely be aggravated not only because of the lack of jobs but due to a mismatch of skills. The city cannot just provide work for the majority of evacuees since many of them are farmers.

Confesor said the gross mismatch of skills can be remedied by the government by looking for land available for farming. However, she said government's priority for the first one to two months will have to be relief work, after which rehabilitation will follow.

Floro said the government should allocate a portion of the donations and foreign aid for livelihood projects for the victims. "If everything will be concentrated on relief work, this is very short-term. The plan should include giving loans on concessional terms for livelihood projects. Maybe, the government can lend money and forego interest for one to two years to help small and medium-scale entrepreneurs. If we're lucky and infrastructure is really rehabilitated within 90 days as planned, then after one or two quarters there will be a semblance of economic activity in the affected areas," he said.

One of the immediate plans in providing work to the victims of Pinatubo is to hire them in the reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure.

Thailand

Soviet Air Force Planes Make Emergency Landing

BK2206144391 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] This afternoon four planes, whose identities were unknown at first, flew into Thai airspace at the Thai-Lao border over Ban Bung District, Udon Thani Province. The pilots requested an emergency landing. The air control tower in Udon Thani authorized the planes to make an emergency landing after receiving a message from Lao authorities. Thai authorities held the pilots, crew, and passengers of the four planes for interrogation. Of a total of 15 persons, 14 are Russians and one is Lao.

Thawat Phothisunthon, governor of Udon Thani, and officials of the Air Force and police rushed to the Udon Thani Airport after learning of the incident to check for the motivation of the intrusion by the four planes. The four planes are Soviet-made Antonov planes. They were flying from Da Nang in Vietnam to a destination in Laos when they encountered heavy clouds and rain. The pilots asked Lao authorities to request an emergency landing, otherwise they would have had to fly at risk because the planes were short of fuel. They said they had no political or military motivation for this landing in Thailand. Thai authorities have taken all the pilots and crew under custody.

Government Grounds Planes

BK2206170991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1651 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok, June 22 (AFP)—Thailand has grounded four Soviet military AN-2 transport planes which made emergency landings near the Laotian border on Saturday after running out of fuel, a Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) officer said.

An initial inspection of the twin-engine propellor planes at the construction site of a Voice of America relay station 75 kilometers (44 miles) inside northeast Thailand appeared to confirm their lack of fuel, the officer said.

All 16 people aboard—four Soviet Air Force pilots, 11 Soviet passengers and one Laotian passenger—were being held at an RTAF base in Udon Thani province near the construction site, some 600 kilometers (375 miles) northeast of here, he said.

The planes appeared undamaged, but they would not be allowed to take off until Thai authorities had finished investigating the incident, he said.

None of the Soviets had requested political asylum, he said, adding that they were communicating with RTAF officers through the Laotian passenger.

He quoted the Laotian as saying the 22-seat planes had taken off from Da Nang Airbase in southern Vietnam for Vientiane, which lies on the north bank of the Mekong River marking the Thai-Laotian border northwest of the construction site.

After landing in the Laotian capital they were to be handed over to Lao aviation, Laos's state-run airline, which was purchasing them for commercial purposes, he said.

But the planes got caught in a rainstorm on the way before straying south over Thai territory and running out of fuel, he said.

The pilots asked permission before landing at about 1:00 P.M. (0600 GMT) in Ban Dung district of Udon Thani province, RTAF officials said earlier.

Spying by Soviet Planes Denied

BK2306161191 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] We have further reports on the four Russian Antonov-2 planes with pilots and Russian passengers on board, that made an emergency landing in Udon Thani yesterday afternoon. The pilots and passengers have been taken into custody by Wing 23 Air Force personnel for further investigation.

The Russian consul has requested through the Foreign Ministry to send an official to coordinate the investigation with Thai authorities. Thai authorities had no objection in allowing second secretary (Aleksandr Petakov), to join the investigation team with officials from the Air Force and the Commercial Aviation Department. They will leave for Udon Thani tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry said the pilots and passengers of the planes have been detained under the Violation of the National Air Space Act. The Air Force commander has the authority to order their release if he considers it appropriate. The detention is being carried out under the principle of humanitarian and international relations.

Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun said the planes are an ordinary type that would have to force land if it were short of fuel. He said Thailand would return the planes. He also ruled out espionage as a motive for the landing.

[Begin recording] [Suchinda] We have guidelines to follow. The airplanes that strayed into our country will be returned along with the men on board. We are now conducting an investigation. There is nothing unusual about it. They are not military planes, but ordinary ones. Our planes often stray into Cambodia.

[Reporter] Were the planes meant for espionage?

[Suchinda] How can you conduct espionage from an air plane? They better opt for other means instead of arriving by plane. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin said the four planes had requested an emergency landing. The officials he contacted confirmed that bad weather forced the landing. Asked about the possibility of espionage, the Air Force chief said that was impossible because the four are ordinary aircraft.

DPRK Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon Visits

Meets Foreign Minister Asa

BK2106160691 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Kim Tal-hyon, DPRK vice premier and chairman of the External Economics Committee, called on Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin this afternoon. Briefing reporters after the meeting, the foreign minister said that both sides had exchanged views on the regional situation. The Korean side also requested Thailand's support for its plan to apply for UN membership. In addition, both sides discussed trade relations. The Korean side offered to sell cement to Thailand while the Thai side offered to sell rice.

[Begin Asa recording] We discussed barter trade between cement and rice. This will be good for us because we also need cement. [end recording]

Discussions With Commerce Minister

BK2406082991 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on disclosed after this morning's meeting with visiting DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Kim Tal-hyon and his delegation that they discussed trade matters, noting that the DPRK has stepped up trade with nonsocialist countries. He noted that current trade volume between Thailand and the DPRK was about $60-100 million, with a trade surplus in the DPRK's favor. Thailand imported cement and steel and exported tapioca. He asked the DPRK to buy rubber from Thailand instead of Malaysia and Indonesia; the DPRK side agreed to consider the request.

The commerce minister said the DPRK side invited Thailand to send a delegation for a visit. Therefore, Thailand will send a trade delegation to explore the possibilities for trade in the extensive resources of the DPRK. Thailand also asked the DPRK side to consider chemical and fertilizer products.

Joint Development of SRV Oil-Gas Fields

BK2406002491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Jun 91 p B1

[Text] Thailand is interested in forming a joint venture with Vietnam and the Soviet Union to develop a major oil field in the Vietnamese waters, said Deputy Industry Minister Wira Susangkonkan, who last week received a briefing from a Petroleum Authority of Thailand [PTT] unit.

Wira said he might have to visit Moscow to convince the Soviets of the Thai plan to develop the Big Bear field, which is near a gas field called White Tiger, about 120 km from southern Vietnam's coasts. The PTT Exploration and Production Co, a unit of the PTT, has been unable to negotiate with Soviet officials in Vietnam, he said.

"Probably, I'll have to go to Moscow to help the PTTEP negotiate a deal with the Soviets." Wira said Big Bear, which has a large oil reserve, is equally owned by the Soviets and Petro Vietnam, the Vietnamese state oil firm. The exact reserve is not yet disclosed, however.

PTTEP chief Thongchat Hongladarom, who just returned from Vietnam last week, told the minister of the PTTEP interest in jointly developing the field and in buying natural gas from the nearby White Tiger field, which is also operated by the Soviets.

Gas is the byproduct of oil production at the White Tiger field. Wira was informed that a detailed proposal will be submitted to Petro Vietnam shortly; for the purchase of 70 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. The gas is left burning at the field, south of Vietnam, where the Soviets are producing about 75,000 barrels of oil per year.

Wira had expressed full support for both PTTEP plans. He said Vietnamese authorities are keen to utilize the gas and welcome foreign investments in construction of a gas separation plant, power plant, and fertilizer plant.

He said PTTEP's detailed proposal will reach Vietnamese officials early next month. If the proposal was agreed to in principle, Industry Minister Sippanon Ketuthat will visit Vietnam to sign a tentative agreement for the gas deal by the end of next month.

Thongchat said if Vietnam becomes a major gas source for Thailand it will be economically viable to build a pipeline system from the Vietnamese waters to the Gulf of Thailand for gas transmission. Currently, Unocal operates large gas fields in the Gulf with pipelines transmitting gas to the Eastern Seaboard.

He said several foreign oil and gas companies, such as Shell, Petro Fina, and Total have already invested in Vietnam.

Earlier, PTTEP entered into an agreement with Malaysia to develop petroleum sources in the so-called joint development area bordering the two countries. It also proposed to develop a gas field in Burma's Martaban area.

SRV State Bank Group To Study Banking

BK2206032891 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jun 91 p 13

[Excerpt] An eight-member executive mission from the State Bank of Vietnam, headed by Deputy Governor Do Que Luong, visited Bangkok on the invitation of Bangkok Bank to attend a five-day programme to study the operation system of Thailand's commercial banks.

Hosted by Bangkok Bank, the programme ran from June 17-21 at the bank's head office on Silom Road.

The Vietnamese banking mission was the second group to visit Thailand as guests of Bangkok Bank.

The bank invited the first mission last May to study Thailand's banking and financial laws. [passage omitted]

Lao Minister Calls On Prime Minister Anan

BK2106153591 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Khamphoui Keoboualpha, vice chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers and minister of trade and tourism, and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House at 1145 today. Both sides held a discussion to exchange views. The Lao Government is satisfied with the present Thai-Lao relations, which are much better than in the past. The Lao side is pleased that Thailand has been serious in solving problems between the two countries, which will certainly help expand cooperation between the two brotherly neighbors in the future.

Anan Receives Bangladesh Prime Minister

BK2106151391 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Bangladesh Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, who is on a two-day stopover to Thailand, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House at 1100 today. During the meeting, the Bangladesh prime minister thanked the Thai Government for the recent typhoon relief assistance to her country. The Bangladesh Government is now repairing living quarters for the typhoon victims. She also hoped that the country's economy would recover as soon as possible.

In addition, both sides also discussed issues concerning free market trade and cooperation in investment to develop the industrial infrastructure.

Foreign Minister on ASEAN, Indochina Policy

BK2206040091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jun 91 p 4

[Article by Phaisan Sicharatchanya: "Gov't Policy Aims To Boost ASEAN-Indochina Ties"]

[Text] Despite an apparent shift in its policy emphasis on Indochina, the administration of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun maintains that its broader policy objective on Southeast Asia remains similar to that of the previous government: The current administration wants to see Thailand play an important role in linking up the non-communist ASEAN countries and the socialist Indochinese states.

"Thailand will serve as a vital linkage between ASEAN and Indochina," Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin stated yesterday. He added that if the emerging economies of Indochina prosper, the entire Southeast Asian region will prosper as well, and the end result will be beneficial to Thailand.

The present Government's broad objective of fostering closer economic and political ties in the region may resemble the previous administration's initiative to turn Indochina's battlefield into a marketplace, but their operational methods have differed somewhat. This may well determine the pace with which ASEAN-Indochina economic interaction will progress.

The single most prominent feature of the current Government's Indochina policy is the meteoric upgrading of Thai relations with Laos. Against the former administration's concerted efforts to force the pace of a peaceful settlement in Cambodia, the present leadership still accords Cambodia high priority but is adopting an essentially noninterference approach whereby the four rival Khmer factions are allowed to settle their own differences. Mr Asa questioned the propriety of past efforts by former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy advisers to manipulate the Cambodian peace process, saying that the problem is best left for the Cambodians themselves.

Meanwhile, relations with Vietnam—which received high-priority treatment during the Chatchai regime—now seem to be running on their natural course, despite stepped-up efforts by both countries at present to resolve problems arising from the arrest of alleged Vietnamese pirates by Thai authorities.

Why Laos? "Because its policy has changed, because the country and its people now want to improve their economic and living standards," said Minister Asa.

Talking to a select group of journalists yesterday, the minister said Laos' aspirations match those of Thailand. Better living conditions among Laotians would benefit Thailand in the longer run since they would have greater purchasing power to buy Thai goods, he added.

Built around the two countries closely-knitted historical ties and ethnic and cultural similarities, the current high point of Thai-Lao relations has not come about by accident. Through various stages in recent times, Thai policymakers have often tried to pursue a distinct but unspoken policy to woo closer relations with Laos as part of Bangkok's strategic goal to pull this landlocked country away from Vietnamese influence.

The high priority on Laos was agreed upon from the outset by the civilian leadership and the National Peace-keeping Council [NPKC], following discussions between Mr Asa and NPKC deputy chairman and Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun. The minister said the civilian- military convergence of opinion was based on both economic and strategic considerations.

Against highly favourable impressions that were left on the Lao leaders and people as a result of HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon's visit to Laos last year, bilateral ties further strengthened after military units from both sides were withdrawn from the once-disputed Ban Rom Klao border area following Gen Suchinda's visit to Vientiane in March this year.

Expanded economic cooperation on a broad range, from trade and tourism to electricity and transit goods, now appears to be in the offing following the signing this week of a bilateral trade agreement between Mr Asa and Lao Trade and Tourism [Minister] Khamphouai Keoboualapha. Significantly, the expanded ties will include larger Thai economic and technical assistance to Laos.

But while the Foreign Ministry can take credit for what it regards as a "concrete achievement," the flurry of activities aimed at boosting Thai-Lao relations seems to have overshadowed the ministry's policy action vis-a-vis Vietnam, at least until the recent flare-up of contentious Thai-Vietnamese issues such as fishery and piracy problems. Aside from these pressing issues that require immediate attention, the ministry appears content to let Thai-Vietnamese ties progress on a natural course—a stance shared by the influential Army commander.

Mr Asa maintained that the government will support greater business ties with Vietnam. At a time when there is increasing foreign interest in the Vietnamese economy, Thai businessmen should also capitalise on business and investment opportunities there.

But the minister noted that the development of bilateral Thai-Vietnamese relations will also depend on policy changes to be adopted by Hanoi. "If you ask whether Thailand would suffer if Vietnam continues to pursue its past policies, the answer is no," he said.

Mr Asa was nonetheless optimistic that the imminent Vietnamese Party Congress next week will lead to positive changes. "If they don't change, their economic backwardness will remain," he said. On the other hand, he said a more prosperous Vietnam will benefit the whole Southeast Asian region, Thailand included.

Because of bilateral and regional considerations, the minister said Thailand and Vietnam will inevitably have to forge closer ties. Partly because of remnants of bitter Vietnamese memories over Thai military assisance to American forces during the Vietnam War—and past Thai concerns about the Vietnamese security threat which Mr Asa now discounted as no longer valid—the minister said it would take some time for the two sides to create a favourable atmosphere (that would lead to closer relations). In the meantime, the Thai Government will continue to encourage greater private sector ties.

Military Ties With Burma 'Further Cemented'

BK2306024291 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] The Thai and Burmese military have further cemented their close ties by agreeing to establish a direct communication line for exchange of information, according to Supreme Command spokesman Gen Narudon Detpradiyut.

Gen Narudon was among a high-level Thai military delegation, led by Gen Wisit Sukmak, deputy chief-of-staff of the armed forces, who returned from Burma yesterday.

He said Rangoon has agreed to help crack down on pirates who prey on Thai fishermen in Burmese waters.

Burmese Chief of Defence Services Intelligence Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt said Gen Narudon has agreed to take back all Burmese dissident students in Thailand with a guarantee of safety if they want to return home to further their studies.

The Thai military will help facilitate the dissidents' departure if they want to return, he said.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Wichian Watthanakhun returned from a six-day visit to Burma yesterday saying Thailand and Burma have signed a memorandum of understandings on their 58-km boundary along the Mae Sai-Nam Ruak rivers.

Mr Wichian said the memorandum, signed with his Burmese counterpart U Ohn Gyaw, was a positive start towards settling border issues.

Mr Wichian, the first high-ranking Thai official to visit Burma following the February coup, met military junta leader Gen Saw Maung, Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt and other top brass.

He said he briefed Burmese officials on the policy of the interim administratation of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and also held discussions on cooperation in economics, education and culture.

"The Government gives much importance to cooperation with Burma because it is close to the country.

"Even though we wish to see Burma make changes towards democracy and respect for human rights, we do not interfere in its internal affairs.

"As for Western countries which condemn Burma and want to isolate Burma, Thailand does not agree."

Mr Wichian said Rangoon expressed its appreciation and thanked Thailand for understanding why it does not wish to open up to the world and for looking at Burma through "Asian eyes."

Gen Saw Maung said he would lead the country to democracy but there are many steps to be taken and that he could not control the situation, the minister said.

"The general pledged democracy with a constitution and a parliament but explained the situation is different from Thailand's," he said.

Gen Saw Maung is happy about the cooperation and accepts adjusting to a freer economic system and joint investment. Details are to be discussed later.

Mr Wichian said Burma has not yet sent its request for a share of 200 million aid Thailand has pledged to its three neighbours—Burma, Laos and Vietnam—which needs to be spent within this fiscal year ending September.

He said Burmese officials, however, expressed interest in medicines and Thai language studies, saying they will send Burmese students to study Thai in Bangkok or ask for the Government to send a Thai teacher for its foreign languages institute in Rangoon.

Thai is among the six languages taught at the institute.

The minister said Gen Saw Muang had asked to be briefed about the world situation.

He showed much interest in the political and economic cooperation of ASEAN but said Burma is not ready to join the annual ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur next month.

1990 Trade Surplus With France Reported

BK2306080091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Thailand gained a trade surplus of 383.37 million baht with France last year.

The Office of the Thai Commercial Counselor in Paris reported that bilateral trade between Thailand and France in 1990 totalled 37.7 billion baht, an increase of 36.5 percent over the previous year.

During the period, Thailand exported 18.64 billion baht worth of goods to France, an increase of 8.7 percent. Imports from that country were at 18.26 billion baht representing an increase of 84.7 percent.

Major Thai exports to France included garments, gems and jewelry, footwear, rice, electrical appliances, natural rubber, canned and frozen seafood, and children's toys.

Thailand imported from France fresh tuna, liquor, machinery, steel, automobiles and parts, cosmetics, chemical products, and medical equipment.

The office said that bilateral trade between the two countries increased each year and bright prospects are seen for future trade development. It also urged Thai exporters to pay more attention to the French market.

Army Reduces Used-Tank Order From U.S.

BK2206032091 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Jun 91 p A3

[Text] The army has decided to reduce the number of used tanks it plans to buy from the United States from 300 to less than 100, Deputy Defence Minister Gen Wimon Wongwanit said yesterday.

The change in the tentative agreement reached earlier between Thailand and the United States followed reassessment by the Thai side.

Wimon said Thailand does not need such a large number of tanks for self defence.

He did not give the exact number of the tanks that will be purchased from the US military.

The US military will decide when to ship the imported tanks to Thailand, he added.

The Thai military's plan to buy the used tanks from the United States is in response to the US decision to reduce its arms stockpile.

Copyright Talks With Washington Stalemated

BK2406014591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 91 p 6

[By Phonphimon Kanchanalak in Washington]

[Text] Thai and US officials meeting in Washington last week failed to resolve their differences on patent protection and enforcement of Thai copyright laws.

Two meetings were conducted at different levels, including one on Thursday between Thai delegates led by Mr Suchai Chaowisit, deputy director-general of Business Economics Department, and US officials headed by Peter Collins, director of East Asian Affairs of the Office of the US Trade Representative.

The discussions were described as an "exchange of views" in which both sides repeated their positions and concerns.

Transition patent protection for pharmaceuticals and compulsory licensing dominated the discussions.

The US demanded transition protection for pharmaceutical products which have not been marketed in Thailand, but may have been marketed elsewhere.

Thailand rejected the demand, saying the US was unreasonable to push for such protection because it was not accepted at the Uruguay Round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Thailand and the US agreed on compulsory licensing in principle but differed on the conditions.

The US insisted on a narrower set of conditions so that compulsory licensing would not be so easy to invoke, but Thailand wanted broad conditions to ensure that the power of patent holders is not used to the detriment of the Thai public.

At issue was how to define the term "to work the patent".

The US wanted to include imports as part of the definition, but Thailand did not.

On the enforcement of Thai copyright law, the US urged the Kingdom to seize machines that are used to make illegal videotapes and music tapes.

On trademarks, the Thais told the Americans that the trademark bill is under review by a Parliament committee after having been in formally approved by the Cabinet.

The two sides also discussed cigarette imports from the US, which have not begun since the US suspended the investigation of Thailand under Section 301 last year.

Also at issue was the identifiction of printing facilities and the mechanism to print excise stamps on the cigarette packs, and the choosing of bonded warehouses Thailand's Port Authority.

On services, the US urged Thailand to present at the Uruguay Round a list of services that Thailand would like to see liberalised by other countries and a list of those the Kingdom would liberalise.

The Thais objected to Washington's designation of Thailand as a "priority country," and said it had damaged the country's economy by creating doubt among American importers.

The meeting between Permenent Commerce Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena and Deputy USTR for Asia and Pacific Sandra Kristoff on Friday also made no progress.

However, they reaffirmed their willingness to try to solve the problems.

Thailand has told the US repeatedly that if it designated Thailand a priority country, the negotiations would have to start again.

In protest, Thailand downgraded its delegation to the talks last week.

Protection for Medicine Patent Considered

BK2406085391 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 24 Jun 91 pp 1, 22

[Text] Phonwit Phatcharintanakun, vice president of a medicine producers association, said on 23 June that 15 more countries—including Argentina, Brazil, India, the Soviet Union, and Thailand—are expected to give protection to medicine patents, as indicated by discussions in these countries on the issue. Sixty-four countries currently protect medicine patents; these include the United States, Japan, France, Germany, South Korea, and Singapore.

Citing a German study and research center's paper, Phonwit said the United States wanted Thailand to protect medicine patents because it did not want to impose trade protectionist measures against Thailand that could trigger severe international trade repercussions and hurt both countries.

Meanwhile, an executive member of a medicine producers association said the fear of excessive medicine prices after government amendment of the medicine patent law is unfounded, noting that the new law will not cover any medicines currently in the Thai market because they are regarded as generic medicines. Moreover, about 10-30 new medicines are imported each year and 99 percent of these require prescriptions. Doctors would prescribe less modern medicines if the new ones were too expensive.

New Party Leader Views Gen. Suchinda as Premier

BK2306124991 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 22 Jun 91 p 3

[Interview with Narong Wongwan, "leader of the Samakkhi Tham Party," given to THAI RAT reporters in Bangkok—date not given]

[Excerpt] THAI RAT: Please tell us why there is a general assumption that the Samakkhi Tham Party has been founded as a political base for a military leader who is now in power?

Narong: I have many military leaders as friends. Some of them are my age, while others are younger. They are close friends whom I have known for a long time. This has to led to speculation that I would be a power base for the army chief.

Well, I cannot ignore him. I have known him for a long time, since he was a lieutenant colonel, in fact. And we have been in contact ever since as friends. But I have met him only once since the takeover [23 February coup], at a funeral.

Concerning our party, it was founded following discussions among some of us. I have completed my term as leader of the Solidarity Party. According to our agreement, the leaders of the four parties forming the Solidarity Party would take turns to lead. When I completed my two-year term, I made it known that I would relinguish the position, and that I would be happy if they just made me chairman of the advisory board.

Later, we discussed what to do. In fact, I am always concerned about the Solidarity Party, as I was one of the founders. We are not going to abandon the Solidarity Party. We will continue to discuss things and we will continue to meet as politicians.

We have discussed, especially with our senior Buntheng [Thongsawat], and we conclude that we currently need unity. We will never be fully democratic if we let the situation continue as before.

Once we reached a common stand, we started getting members to form a political party with that objective in mind. The party will adopt a broad policy stressing compromise in order to coexist with others. We have founded a party which is ready to support anyone who has the intention of contributing to the national administration and politics.

If we had remained in the old party, we would not have been able to break the rule, as we would have to abide by the party platform. Those who want to join us would hesitate because they will have to submit to party seniority. So we formed a new party. It still has no leader. I am simply one of the founders. No appointments have been made.

We hope to be able to recruit members. There are currenty about 30 to 40 former MP's who founding members. We want experts from other fields to join us. They can join us as free agents. They can join us on easy terms and discuss what we could do together.

That is our party's main objective. We do not think about serving this or that person's interests. No.

I have already told you I know General Suchinda Khraprayun and Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin since they were lieutenant colonels. This was more than 20 years ago. I was an opposition MP at that time. They went up north. We had lunch together. It is not because they have become bigshots and want our services. They are self-sufficient.

THAI RAT: Can you tell us when you got to know Gen. Suchinda?

Narong: When I knew him, he was secretary of the military attache in Washington D.C. At that time, my relative, General Pamot Thawonchan, was the military attache in the United States and Gen. Suchinda was his secretary.

It is not that I approached him after he had power. We knew each other before that took place.

THAI RAT: Have you ever taken a pleasure trip with him? How close are both of you?

Narong: If we happen to come across one another, we would take time out to enjoy a meal and a conversation. If I am free, I would invite him to dine with me. He is my friend, a friend who is junior in age. He has good character. I also know Itsaraphong [General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi], but not as well as I know the other two [Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun and Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin] whom I have known ever since they were second lieutenants.

THAI RAT: What has impressed you about Gen. Suchinda?

Narong: (Smiles) Suchinda is profound. He does not talk much, but he can joke well. His character is good. There has been speculation that I founded the party as a base for Gen. Suchinda. After the takeover, he became vice chairman of the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC]. Yet, I am one of those politicians whose assets have been frozen by the NPKC committee. That shows he is a good person. He did not tell them to skip Brother Narong. I was in the government for 40 days, and therefore I am one of those to be investigated by the committee. We must think about that.

THAI RAT: Major General M.R. Khukrit Pramot supports Gen. Suchinda as the 19th prime minister. What do you think about that?

Narong: Yes, he could be a prime minister. He is a farsighted person. As for us, if we control a majority in the parliament we are entitled to form a government. It might be a coalition of two or three political parties. If we have the majority, it means that we, the politicians, are in control. And a political party leader is supposed to run the country. He will be the prime minister.

But if we cannot assume premiership, then we must let another party do it. In that case, we will support a good person who is capable, knowledgeable, honest, and who is sincerely devoted to the country. From the beginning when my party was still called the Ruam Thai Party, it has been a party with a broad-minded policy. We can be an ally of all parties. We never think that others are our political enemies. I think it is very natural for each party to do whatever it can to win the elections.

THAI RAT: You said Gen. Suchinda could be prime minister.

Narong: You asked me whether he could make it? Well, I said he could, and that he is a suitable man for prime minister. [passage omitted]

Ex-MPs Said To Defect to New Aspiration Party

BK2206032391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Jun 91 p A4

[Text] More than 100 ex-MPs [members of parliament] from other political parties have defected to the New Aspiration Party, the party's secretary-general-designate said yesterday.

Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said the party paid no money to the defectors. The party has to save its money to cover campaign expenses for the next general election, he said.

New Aspiration is about to begin construction of a headquarters building in Dusit District and will hold a foundation stone-laying ceremony on Tuesday. On July 8, the party will host a fund-raiser at Central Plaza Hotel.

Prasong said his party expects the election to take place in November but has not yet picked candidates for particular constituencies.

The New Aspiration Party is led by ex-Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. It is expected to make a strong showing in the upcoming election because of Chawalit's prominence and the party's friendly relations with the military.

Vietnam

Belgian Energy Minister on Official Visit

Deworme News Conference

BK2206095791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 June, at the Belgian Embassy in Hanoi, Deworme, Belgian secretary of state for energy, held a news conference during his official visit to Vietnam.

He highly valued Vietnam's potential in the energy field and he strongly believed that the renovation carried out in Vietnam with initial achievements will certainly construct a better Vietnam.

Answering questions of pressmen about the effect of the U.S. trade embargo on relations with Vietnam, the secretary of state clearly stated that Belgium is not effected by the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam, in the past many Belgian businessmen have invested in Vietnam, and Belgium hopes that Vietnam will receive many more Belgian investors.

The secretary of state also answered many questions by overseas and Vietnamese newsmen concerning economic cooperation between the two countries.

More on News Conference

BK2206072491 Hanoi VNA in English 0611 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22—Vietnam and Belgium will initial a protocol of intention on cooperation in oil production, said Mr. Elie Deworme, Belgium's secretary of state for energy, during a press conference in Hanoi on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Elie Deworme, now on an official visit together with other Belgian officials, said his purpose was also to arrive at an agreement on geological survey on a vast area in North Vietnam.

He said he hoped companies in the two countries would establish close relations in the areas of energy, oil and gas production, coal mining, hydroelectricity, wind energy, and eventually solar energy.

Mr. Elie Deworme arrived in Hanoi last Saturday. He has been received by Vice Premier Tran Duc Luong and has met with Minister of Energy Vu Ngoc Hai and Minister of Heavy Industry Tran Lum.

Do Muoi Congratulates Indian Prime Minister

BK2206145591 Hanoi VNA in English 1410 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi has sent a message of congratulations to P.V. Narashimha Rao on his appointment as prime minister of India.

The message said:

'The Vietnamese Government and people rejoice over the traditional friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between Vietnam and India, to which you in different positions, have made important contributions. We sincerely wish to closely cooperate with you to further strengthen those relations in the interests of our two peoples for peace, cooperation and development in the region and the rest of the world'.

The message wished the fraternal Indian people new achievements in building a modern, unified and properous country with greater international role.

Foreign Firms Explore for Offshore Oil, Gas

BK2406065691 Hanoi VNA in English 0555 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 24—Ten foreign oil companies have been exploring oil and gas offshore Vietnam.

They are Shell (Holland), Petro-Fina (Belgium), Total (France), British Petroleum (Britain), ONGC (India), Enterprise Oil and CEP (Britain and France), Sceptre Resources, Petro Canada (Canada), Broken Hill Proprieties (Australia), and Secab (Sweden).

These companies have so far put some 200 million U.S. dollars in geophysical surveys and drilled 15 exploratory wells. Only Enterprise Oil has struck oil offshore Vung Tau.

Several other oil companies from Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand have applied for exploration and exploitation in Vietnam.

Trade, Services Inspection Teams Deployed

BK2206094791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] In order to strengthen the force against smuggling, the Central Market Management Department has decided to reorganize its force in the whole country.

There used to be seven special intersection inspection teams for three main areas directly under the Central Organization Against Smuggling. Now these teams have rearranged into three teams deployed in Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City with the name "Market Inspection Team" which is directly under the Central Market Management Department.

These teams will work with the city and provincial market management teams to verify compliance with state laws in commercial trading and services, and to fight against speculation and smuggling of goods, production and circulation of fake goods, and illegal trading.

'Important Role' of Mass Media Stressed

BK2206125391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] NHAN DAN, newspaper of the Communist Party of Vietnam, editorially points to the important role of the mass media in the renovation process in Vietnam. Marking Vietnam's Press Day, 21 June, the paper also points to the task and responsibility of the mass media in the struggle against extreme viewpoints, as well as all kinds of attacks made by the enemy in different guises.

The paper notes that the press must ensure the organic tie between the party and the people in the bloc of national unity, insure the steady growth of the country, and bring it out of the crisis in advance to socialism, the road chosen by Uncle Ho and the people.

Australia

Government Welcomes Cambodia Peace Breakthrough

BK2406102691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Sydney, June 24 (AFP)—Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans welcomed Monday the breakthrough in the Cambodian peace talks but said the peace process still had a long way to go.

"They are resolving vexed and difficult questions together across a table rather than hurling abuse and insults at each other which has been par for the course for so long.

"This really is a precondition to getting the rest of the things falling into place," he said on radio.

An unlimited cease-fire took effect in Cambodia earlier Monday as the country's former monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chaired a meeting in Thailand of all four warring factions.

Reliable sources familiar with the talks said the opening morning session had set an encouraging tone for the remainder of the three days of talks.

At the lunch break the prince announced that the factions had formally ratified the unlimited cease-fire and also agreed to halt the supply of outside military aid. He added they would now consider how to implement peace moves initiated by the United Nations.

Fiji

Rabuka Says New Government Need Not Fear Coups

BK2306094391 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Text] Wellington, June 23 (AFP)—Fiji coup leader and Army Chief General Sitiveni Rabuka is disillusioned with the government he installed, Television New Zealand (TVNZ) reported Sunday.

But a new democratic government, when it was finally elected, need not fear that he would mount another coup, he told TVNZ's weekly current affairs programme Frontline.

Gen. Rabuka led two coups in 1987 and installed a government led by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. His vocal public discontent during the last fortnight has prompted fears of another coup.

He told TVNZ he wanted Fijian commoners to have a greater say in the running of their country.

"I am disillusioned by what is going on, but it's too late. We've handed the power over and they're running the nation now," he said.

"Our objectives were different, totally different, different from those of the interim government. What we're really sad about is apparent division among the Fijian people."

He said he wanted policies that would enable Fijians to compete with the other races in Fiji. Around half of the country's population is Indian.

Gen. Rabuka said he had no political ambitions but simply wanted to see that "what we started off happens."

Gen. Rabuka said he wanted to remove the nation's chiefs from daily politics by putting them into a senate and leaving commoners to run the country.

"We can never be chiefs," he said. "It's something either you are born with, or not born with. But there is a role for us to play and if we had this senate of chiefs, then the chiefs could still be involved in politics."

Gen. Rabuka said his comments might be seen as antichief because the chiefs were currently involved in all politics. Ratu Mara is a traditional chief.

"But if I had a commoner prime minister and we had a go at each other on a commoner-to-commoner basis we would still have the chiefs involved in our politics but really not into the area of mudslinging."

He said he would not interfere with a new democratic government. "They don't have to worry about me."

Government Protests Interview

BK2106111491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] Suva, June 21 (AFP)—Fiji's Government Friday slammed Television New Zealand (TVNZ) for illegally sending two journalists here to interview the country's military strongman over his recent demand that the government step down.

Reporter Rod Vaughan and Researcher David Lomas visited Fiji last week and interviewed coup leader Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, for screening Sunday.

Information Minister Inoke Kubuabola accused the New Zealanders of giving "misleading information" to gain entry into the Pacific republic.

Mr. Vaughan claimed he was holiday while Mr. Lomas said he was visiting relatives, he said.

The government has not let any foreign journalists enter here since it was handed power by the Army in December 1987.

The minister said that failure by TVNZ to screen the program without allowing the Fiji Government to include its viewpoint "would mean the principles of journalists' fairness and balance had been abandoned."

Maj. Gen. Rabuka two weeks ago said in an interview published by THE FIJI TIMES that the government was "reactionary" and should resign.

The general, who overthrew Fiji's last elected government in May 1987, hinted that he was ready to mount another coup and ordered all reservists to report to local headquarters.

Four days later the government counter-attacked and published a fiercely worded letter to Maj. Gen. Rabuka from President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau.

The army commander then called on the president and presented him with a tabua, a whale's tooth, as a sign of atonement.

The government last July stopped Australia's SBS television interviewing the commander only hours before the scheduled interview to which Maj. Gen. Rabuka had agreed.

Cabinet Minister Joins New Political Party

BK2206093391 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Suva, June 22 (AFP)—Influential Fijian cabinet minister Apisai Tora agreed Saturday to head a new political party to contest elections due in July 1992.

The infrastructure and public utilities minister in the army-installed government said the All Nationals Congress Party would work to alleviate fears of non-native Fijians.

The party is composed of defectors from Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's now defunct Alliance Party, the Indian-backed National Federation Party, and the general electors association, who represented minority races such as part-Europeans and Chinese.

It is the first party to agree to contest elections due next year under the country's new racist constitution, which guarantees indigenous Fijians political supremacy.

Mr. Tora, elected president of the new party, said it would tackle the four-month-old gold miners' strike and the month-old sugar harvest boycott by Indian growers if it won power in the first election to be held here since the two 1987 coups.

He pledged to assist in the sale of freehold land to foreigners, for which the government has come under fire, especially its recent decision to sell an outer island to a Japanese/American group.

The party was launched amid tension between the government and Army Commander Itiveni Rabuka, who this month demanded that the government step down over its failure to resolve industrial disputes.

Fiji's trade union congress Saturday decided to hold a national strike on July 16 if the government refused to withdraw its new anti-union decrees and abandon proposed labour market reforms.

Representatives of 35 trade unions voted for the strike action after a two-day labour summit which call for the government to revoke the measures and plans to introduce a value-added tax.

New Zealand

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister on Cambodian Issue

BK2406054291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Wellington, June 24 (AFP)—Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said here Monday there were grounds to believe there would be a permanent cease-fire in Cambodia.

Mr. Rogachev also said there was a prospect of reconvening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to oversee the peace process in the country, adding that the United Nations Security Council was likely to become further involved when it met in Paris in two weeks' time.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon echoed Mr. Rogachev in welcoming the announcement Sunday by Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk of an unlimited cease-fire in Cambodia.

Mr. McKinnon stressed, however, that a lot more work would still be needed to achieve a lasting settlement.

"New Zealand is keen to [word indistinct] a comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian situation, based on the United Nations plan," he said.

'Disappointment' With U.S. on Antarctica Policy

BK2406053291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Wellington, June 24 (AFP)—A change of heart by the United States over Antarctic environmental protection could lead to the full exploitation of the continent's minerals, Prime Minister Jim Bolger said here Monday.

In an interview, he said U.S. Ambassador Della Newman would be informed of New Zealand's "strong disappointment" at U.S. actions at talks in Spain last weekend which scuttled plans to introduce a new environment protection protocol for Antartica.

Mr. Bolger said Foreign Minister Don McKinnon would meet Ms. Newman, adding, "he will express very strong disappointment that the U.S. at the last moment changed sides."

Mr. Bolger said Washington seemed to have moved from "a strong position of supporting for all time the conservation of Antarctica to one which opens up the possibility at a later date of full exploitation."

The collapse of the Madrid talks came as the 39 members of the Antarctic treaty were on the verge of agreeing to a 50-year ban on mining and oil exploration, adding teeth to the original treaty.

Mr. Bolger said New Zealand believed the talks had been going well, with broad agreement among major powers that the 50-year mining moratorium would stand and could only by changed by absolute consensus.

U.S. representatives then pushed for the ban to be able to be lifted by a simple majority, but backed off just after other parties appeared ready to accept the compromise and said further consultations were necessary.

Papua New Guinea

Chiefs Say Solomons 'Tampering' With Peace Pact

BK2406071391 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Chiefs of the Papua New Guinea [PNG] island of Buka claim Solomon Islands is tampering with the peace agreement between the PNG Government and Bougainville secessionists rebels. They have accused the Solomon Islands Government of harboring members of the rebel Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] and allowing its territory to be used by the BRA for propaganda and illegal activities.

A Radio Australia reporter in Port Moresby, Steven Damian, says the chiefs were responding to a statement released by the BRA in Honiara last week accusing the PNG Government of withholding supplies to Bougainville. The Buka chiefs says Bougainville could not stand firm on secession and still depend on the PNG authorities for (?fuel) supplies, goods, and services. A spokesman for the chiefs, (Joseph Hapisolea), urged PNG to protest to Solomon Islands for interfering in its internal affairs.

Solomon Island

Public Servants End Strike; Agreement Reached

BK2406075091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] Solomon Islands' 4,000 striking public servants have returned to work, ending a three-month dispute between the government and the public employees union. The public servants agreed to end their industrial action after the government agreed to recognize the Solomon Islands' public employees union and establish a formal recognition agreement with the union. But the government and the union have failed to reach an agreement on one of the main causes of the industrial action—a claim for the termination of the contracts of 15 departmental heads.

The union said the salaries and other conditions of the department secretaries are accepted compared to other public servants.

The public servants' return to work today comes only a few days before the opposition moves a motion of no-confidence against Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni. Opposition leader Andrew Nori, who is expected to move the motion on Friday, says the prime minister's handling of the industrial dispute questions his ability to lead the country.